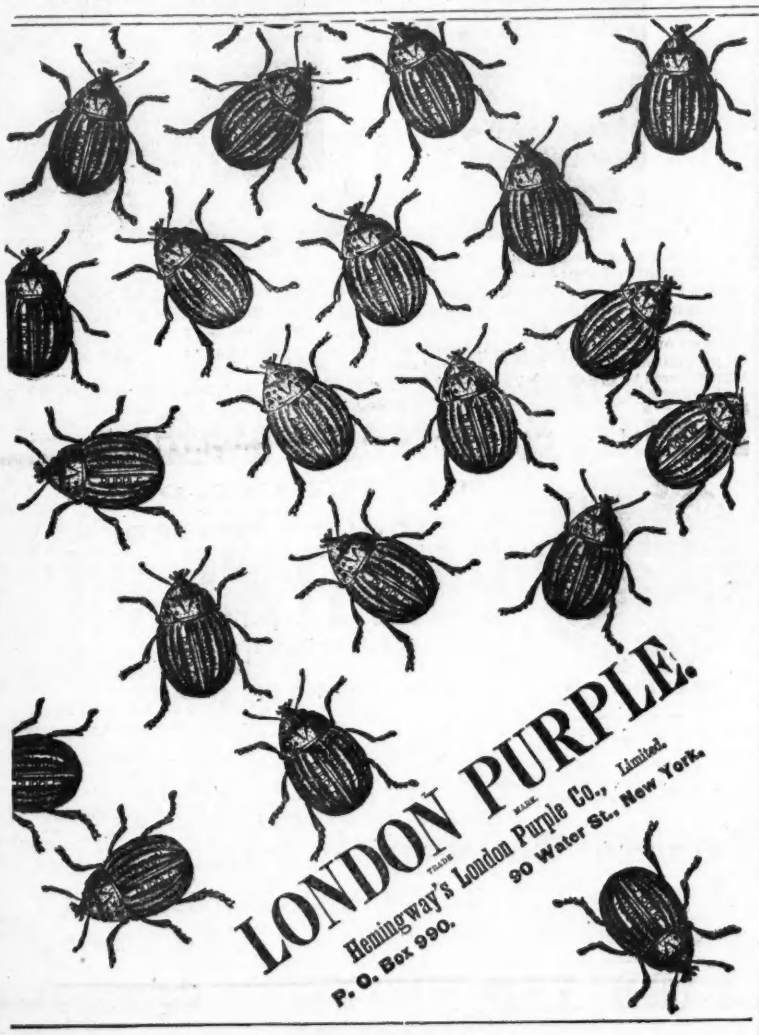
Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter,

EMBRACING THE

"DRUG, PAINT AND OIL TRADE," "NEW YORK DRUGGISTS' PRICE CURRENT."
AND "NEW YORK DRUG BULLETIN."

VOL. XIX.—No. 26. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1881. PRICE, PER YEAR, $4.



JOHN ROBINSON & CO.,

CORKS 45 Murray St., N. Y. **BUNGS**

MANUFACTURERS,

PARROTT VARNISH CO.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE COACH AND CAR VARNISHES.

Cleveland Oil Works. J. R. TIMMINS & CO., manufacturers of Lubricating and Illuminating OILS. Office, 5, 7 & 9 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio. Smith's Ferry, Pa., oils a specialty.

Wm. HARLAND & SON,

JAPAN AND VARNISH MANUFACTURERS,

MERTON, SURREY, ENGLAND.

32 Rue de Turin, Paris. 6 Via Manzini, Milan.

DURABLE — BRILLIANT

HARLAND'S ENGLISH VARNISHES — ESTABLISHED 1791

RELIABLE — ECONOMICAL

THE BEST VARNISH IS THE CHEAPEST IN THE END.
DRIES AS WELL IN WINTER AS IN SUMMER.

—SOLE IMPORTERS FOR—

UNITED STATES AND BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

BOSTON, MASS.
WADSWORTH, BROTHERS & HOWLAND, - - 82 & 84 Washington Street.

CHICAGO, ILL.
BOUTON, SMITH & Co., - 19 Lake Street.
PARKHURST & WILKINSON, 184-190 Lake Street
C. T. RAYNOLDS & Co., - 21 Lake Street.

CINCINNATI, O.
CHARLES MOSER & Co., - 59, 61 & 63 Main St.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.
ENGLISH & MERSICK, - 36 & 38 Crown Street.

NEW YORK CITY.
BOUTON & SMITH, - - 77 & 79 Bowery.
JOHN P. JUBE & Co., - - 97 Bowery.
C. T. RAYNOLDS & Co, 106 & 108 Fulton Street.

PHILADELPHIA PA.
FELTON, RAU & SIBLEY, 136 to 140 N. Fourth St.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
WHITTIER, FULLER & Co., - 9 Front Street.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
PETTES & LEATHE, 608 Washington Avenue, and 609 St Charles Street.

HALIFAX, N. S.
BROWN & WEBB, - - - Hollis Street.

TORONTO, ONT.
F. HARRIS & Co., - 44 King Street, East.

LONDON, ONT.
ROBERT LEWIS, - - 434 Richmond Street.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.
MCKINNON & MITCHELL.

QUEBEC, QUE.
CHINIC, BAUDET & Co, - 55 St. Peters Street.

MONTREAL, QUE.
MAGOR BROTHERS & Co., 18 - Foundling Street.

SAINT JOHN N. B.
THOMAS B. BARKER & SONS, - 35 King Street.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA
FINDLAY, DURHAM & BRODIE, - Wharf Street.

FINE COACH AND RAILWAY VARNISHES.

Clarence Brooks & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

VARNISHES,

Corner West & West 12th Streets
NEW YORK.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

THOMPSON & BEDFORD COMPANY,

LIMITED.

134 FRONT STREET — REGENT NEW YORK — NEW YORK U.S.A.

BRANCH OFFICES,
FRANKFORT, GERMANY PARIS, FRANCE.
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

MINERAL LUBRICATING OILS

CRUDE & REFINED PARAFFINE WAX.

TRADE DIRECTORY.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Abbott, A. H. & Co ,
147 State st.. Chicago, Ill.

AXLE GREASE.

Ilsley, Doubleday & Co. (Bidwell's)
243 Pearl st., N. Y.

BROKERS.

Iessup, B. T., (Oils, Paints & Chemicals.)
49 Maiden Lane, N.Y. & 15 N. Front st, Phila
Murdock, E. O., (Oils, Paints & Chem.)
104 John st, N. Y. & 2 Chestnut st., Phila.
Rogers Andrew B. Jr., (Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Etc.. 23 Liberty st., N. Y.

BRONZE POWDERS.

Fuchs & Lang,
54 John st., N. Y.

BRUSHES, M'F'RS. OF.

"Adams Brushes," C. W. Mulford, Manufr
75 Beekman St., N. Y.
Bradley & Smith,
251 Pearl st., N. Y

CHEMISTS, MANUFACTURING.

Taylor Edward K, Bi-sulphide of Carbon,
Cleveland, O

COLORS, DRY AND IN OIL.

Adler, S. & Son,
Cor. Maiden Lane and Pearl st.. N. Y.
Childs, C. M.,
225 Pearl st , N. Y.
Cutler, A. L. & Co., : C. C. Finger
Boston, Mass. : Lamp Black,
Gabriel & Schail, (Importers of Dry)
205 Pearl st., N. Y.

CORKS

Godfrey, Wm. H.,
51 Fulton st., N. Y.

DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS.

Bloomfield, J. C. & Co.,
11 Dey st., N. Y.

GLUE.

Baeder, Adamson & Co.,
67 and 69 Beekman st., N. Y.
Christian, Thos., (Pure Hide
and Pulverized Glue) Richmond, Va.
Clifford, Thos., (Glues and Gelatine.)
110 John st., N. Y.
Greene, James,
253 Pearl st., N. Y.
Lister Bros.,
159 Front st., N. Y.
Townsend & Baremore,
229 Pearl st., N. Y

GOLD LEAF.

Hastings & Co.,
7th and Cherry sts., Phila.
Henry, T. J.,
16 Centre st., N. Y.
Henry Nelms & Son,
46 & 48 N. 7th St., Phila.

NAVAL STORES.

Leonard & Clark,
Savannah, Ga., and Boston, Mass.

OILS

Colgate, Robert & Co., (Linseed)
287 Pearl st., N. Y,
Kendall W. N. & Co. (Linseed)
8 S. 30th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Wadsworth, Martinez & Longman,
207 Pearl st., N. Y.
Winn, W. R., (Benzine and Naphtha)
143 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

OIL CABINETS.

The New York Oil Cabinet Co.,
62 Cliff st., N. Y.

PAINTS, MFR'RS & IMPORT'RS OF

Apex Color Works, (W. C. Grayson),
46 Centre and 38 Park Sts, N. Y.
Averill Paint Co.,
32 Burling Slip, N. Y.
Felton, Rau & Sibley,
136, 138 & 140 N. 4th st., Phila., Pa.
Kohnstamm & Co.,
126 Chambers st., N. Y.
Lyons Patent Asbestos Paint,
197 Pearl st., N. Y.
McDonagh, Wm. & Co.,
180 Front st., cor. Burling Slip, N. Y.
Pierce, F. O. & Co.,
169 & 170 Fulton st. N. Y.
Wadsworth, Martinez & Longman,
207 Pearl st., N. Y.
Walter, J. F. Jr.,
170 Front st., N. Y.
Wetherill, S. P. & Co.,
47 N. Front st., Phila. and 13 Platt st. N.Y.

PLATE AND WINDOW GLASS.

Boyd, E. A.,
61 & 63 Worster & 161 & 169 S 5th Av. N.Y.
Dougherty, Elliot & Morison,
Late E. Delano, 13 Murray st, N. Y.
Dunham, Thomas C.,
68 Murray st, N. Y.
Fox & Co., (Manufacturers)
Durhamville,
General Depot of French Plate Glass,
22, 24 & 26 Howard st., N. Y.
Hay & Co.,
34 North Front st., Phila.
Heroy & Marrenner,
108 and 110 Duane st., N. Y.
Hills, Turner & Co.,
193 & 195 State & 92 Central sts. Boston, Mass
Lambert Brothers, 53 & 55 Brattle st. (cor.
Brattle sq.) Boston, Mass.
London & Manchester Plate Glass Co. Ltd.
J. A. Waller, Agent, 94 Maiden Lane, N.Y.
Morris, Theo. W. & Co.,
27 Chambers and 3 Reade sts., N. Y.
Sherburne, R., 20 & 22 Canal & 19 & 21 Merrimac sts., (Haymarket sq.) Boston, Mass.
Shoemaker, Benj. H.,
205, 207, 209 & 211 North 4th st., Phila.
Vanhorne, Griffin & Co.,
25 Park Place & 22 Murray st., N. Y.

SPONGES, IMPORTERS OF

Carandonis M. A. & Bros., (Fishers and
Importers) 67 William St., N. Y.
Lebess, D. N. & Co. (Fishers and Importers),
76 William st., N. Y

VARNISH GUMS.

Bolles, T. N. (Importer)
71 Pine St., N. Y.
Lauer, C. Bleached Shellac,
163 Prince st, N. Y.
Paterson, Downing & Co., Specialty Prime
Picked Manilas, 154 Front st., N. Y
Welling Compressed Ivory Mfg Co.,
Bleached Shellac, 251 Centre St. N. Y

VARNISH MANUFACTURERS.

Bigelow, Moses & Co.,
356 and 358 Mulberry st., Newark, N. J.
Brooks, Clarence & Co.,
Cor. West and W. 12th st, N. Y.
Chase, William D.,
296 Pearl st., N. Y.
Cohn, Julius,
275 Pearl st., N. Y.
Liszka, G. C., "Terebine" and "Lion"
Liquid Dryers, 219 Varet st,. Bkl'yn, N.Y.
Manders English Varnish,
227 Pearl st., N. Y.
Pratt, & Lambert,
110 John st, N. Y.
Smith, Edward & Co.,
158 William st., N, Y.
Stimson & Co.,
149 Milk st., Boston, Mass.
Wood, Geo. L. & Son
246 Pearl st., N. Y.

WHITE LEAD

Beymer, Bauman & Co., Strictly Pure
White Lead, 39 5th ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Brooklyn White Lead Co.,
182 Front st., N. Y.
Colgate, Robert & Co.,
287 Pearl st., N. Y.

WHITING, PUTTY & PARIS WHITE

Budd, John J.,
149 Bank st., N. Y.

To Cottonseed Oil Mills.

I am prepared to furnish all kinds of bags used by Cottonseed Oil Mills, at the lowest market prices. You wil find it to your interest to ascertain my prices before ordering your supply of cake, seed or meal bags.

Respectfully,

D. W. MANWARING,
248 and 250 Front and 271 Water Sts
NEW YORK.
Established 1839.

CORKS.

NEW YORK CORK CUTTING
Company,
45 Fulton St., NEW YORK.

WINCHELL'S Patent Oil Tank.

Patented Sept. 26, 1871.

With improved double action continuous stream Pump. *Six strokes of the piston will fill a gallon measure. A barrel can be emptied in seven minutes.* The air-chamber is always full, and one stroke of the piston brings the oil, no matter how little may be in the tank.

Showing how the pump may be removed and oil transferred from a barrel to the tank. Retailers and consumers of oil should have one as a matter of safety convenience and economy.

Manufactured by GEO. D. WINCHELL Mfg Co., 123 Walnut st, Cincinnati, Ohio
For sale by R. J. ALLEN, SON & CO., Philadelphia.

Meriam & Morgan Paraffine Co.,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
COLD PRESSED
PARAFFINE OIL,
Refined Paraffine Wax, Axle Grease,
And a full line of Railway, Machinery, Signal & Miners' Oils.
PARAGON AXLE GREASE
FERRIS & AVERY, AGENTS, Chicago,
Boston Office, 32 Oliver St.
New York Office, 143 Front St.

G. T. PARKHURST. JOHN S. W. BRADY

J. Parkhurst Jr. & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Paraffine, Machinery & Lubricating Oils,
Also WAX AND AXLE GREASE,
78 South Street, - Baltimore.

LARD AND NEATSFOOT OILS

MANUFACTURED
By the Babcock & Davis Process.
EX. No. 1 LARD OIL EQUAL TO PRIME.
Will not gum. Never becomes rancid.
The best Oils for Export.
U. S. ANIMAL OIL REFINING CO.,
30 Water Street, New York.

TRADE MARK LARD CANDLES LARD OIL

Coe & Harbaugh,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Lard Oils, Tallow Oil
AND STEARINE CANDLES.
Refiners of Lard,
FOR EXPORT AND DOMESTIC USE,
CLEVELAND, - - OHIO

GEORGE DELANO & CO.,

Office 140 Front St., N. Y.
FACTORY AT NEW BEDFORD, MASS. MANUFACTURERS OF
Sperm, Whale, OILS. Menhaden, Sea Elephant,
Sperm, Patent Sperm, Paraffine Wax Candles.
ADAMANTINE CANDLES FOR HOME AND EXPORT TRADE.

BARSTOW & WHITELAW,

ST. LOUIS, MO.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
OILS, PAINTS, NAVAL STORES, AND HEAVY DRUGS.
IMPORTERS OF
Caustic Soda, Soda Ash and Sal Soda.
LINSEED OIL MILL,
WOODMAN LINSEED OIL CO,
Omaha, Neb
N. Y. Representative,
GEO. C. COWL.
62 William St.

W. A. COLE & CO.,

41 Broad St., New York.
PRESSERS OF
LARD AND GREASE OILS.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter,
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT
72 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

WILLIAM O. ALLISON, Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

To U. S. by mail (including postage).....$4 00
To Canada and British Provinces..... 4 00
To Great Britain 6 00
To Germany..... 5 00
To France 5 00
To Italy and Spain..... 5 00
To Russia..... 5 00
To China and India..... 5 00

Subscribers in the business part of the city will be served by carrier. To all others the paper will be sent by the early morning mails.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For less than 4 times, 20c p. agate line, ea. inser'n
" 4 times or more, 15c " " " "
" 9 " " 12c " " " "
" 13 " " 10c " " " "
" 26 " $25 per single column inch
" 52 " $40 " " " "

Subject to the following discounts: On orders of

$100 or over	10 p.c.	$ 500 or over	25 and 5 p.c.
150 "	15 "	1000 "	25 " 10 "
200 "	25 "	2000 "	25 " 15

N. B.—No agent of this paper is authorized to accept advertisements below these rates, and positively no advertisement will be accepted or inserted except at these prices.

Cuts or display type will be used without extra charge.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT:
ALEX. HOLMES, Traveling Agent for the whole United States.
H. MAHLER, 16 Rue de la Grange Bateliere, Paris, France.
J. F. RIDAY, General Manager, New York.

WEDNESDAY JUNE 29, 1881

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL—
The Course of Quinine....923
Surprised at the Standard's Tricks....923
The Exportation of Domestic Flaxseed....923
The Standard's Under-Test Oils....923
An Extra Holiday....924
The New Exchange....924
The Index....924
TRADE ITEMS....924
BUSINESS CHANGES....924
RECENT PATENTS....924, 925
LEGAL NOTES....927
MISCELLANEOUS—
The Pipe Line System....925
Customs Duties of Spain....925, 926
The Adulteration of Olive Oil....926
The French Petroleum Industry....926, 927
Patent Medicines....927
Petroleum Notes....927
Asking for Quarter....927, 928
Mr. Beecher on the Standard....928
New Sources for Glycerine....928
Ancient Methods of Filtration....928, 929
An Improved Gas and Oil Separator....929
Testing Oils with Sulphuric Acid....929
Varnish Explosions....938
Shutting Down on Production....942
A New Varnish....942
A New Pigment....942
A Sample of Oil News....942
An Enterprising Company....942
The Pittsburgh Refiners....942
Who First Isolated Anthracine and Alizarine?....952
The Shellac Varnish Case....952
Bronze Powders....952
Paints for Tin Roofs....952, 953
Kaolin or China Clay in Paper Making....953
A Valuable Article....953
New Zealand Enterprise....953
Improvement in Silvering Mirrors....953
A Question of Honesty....953
An Enterprising House....953
Pharmaceutical Items....953, 954
Foreign Trade Reports....954, 955
Imports, Exports, Domestic Receipts, etc., 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Business in general has not been very brisk the past week. In oils there is a good demand, with but few fluctuations. In paints there is less doing, with paris green a trifle lower. There is nothing to note in heavy chemicals, and light are steady. For dyes there is only a fair demand. Cutch is lower. In drugs a reduction has taken place in quinine, morphine, and cinchonidia. Opium is quiet.

Money on call is quoted at 3@3½ per cent, with stocks as collateral, and 2@3 on Government securities Time loans are quoted at 2@4, and prime mercantile paper at 3@4½ per cent.

Governments are dull. The closing prices bid on Monday were as follows:

U S 6s, 1881, reg.	102¾
U S 6s, 1881, coupon	102¾
U S 5s, 1881, reg.	101¾
U S 5s, 1881, coupon	103½
U S 4½'s, 1891, reg	114⅞
U S 4½s, 1891, coupon	114⅞
U S 4s, 1907, reg.	116¾
U S 4s, 1907, coupon	117¾
U S currency 6s, 1895 to 1899	130 @132
"Sixes" continued	102⅞
"Fives" continued	102¾

Foreign exchange is unchanged. The closing prices on Monday were as follows:

Sterling, 60 days, nominal	$4 85	
Do sight, nominal	4 87	
Do 60 days, actual	4 83½@$4 84	
Do sight, actual.	4 85½@ 4 86	
Cable Transfers nominal	4 86½@ 4 87	
Commercial sterl'g, prime long.	4 82¾@ 4 83	
Documentary do, 60 days	4 82½@ 4 82¾	
Paris, Bankers, 60 days	5 21⅝@ 5 21¼	
Do. sight	5 18¾@ 5 18⅛	
Antwerp, commercial, 60 days.	5 25 @ 5 24⅜	
Swiss, Bankers, 60 days	5 21¼@ 5 20⅝	
Do. sight	5 18⅛@ 5 17⅛	
Reichsmarks (4), B'kers, 60 days.	94¼@	94½

Mr. John D. Dix, who has been confined to his home for some time by trouble with his eyes, has so far recovered as to be able to attend to business again. Although not yet quite well, his many friends in trade will be glad to know that there is a fair prospect that he will entirely recover his sight, and that otherwise his health is fully restored.

THE COURSE OF QUININE.

The decline in the price of the cinchona alkaloids from the highest figures of the past Spring, should have surprised no one who had studied closely the position of the markets for the bark and its principal product. At the same time it is probable that the decline has rather exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine "bear," and there are evidences that the latest reduction made by the domestic manufacturers was a genuine surprise to many people who had previously been able to anticipate the action of these makers. The fluctuations in quinine for six months make an interesting exhibit. We note the following changes in the manufacturers' price of domestic as recorded in our market reports, the dates given being those upon which the report was written, the change having occurred during the week ended with those dates:

Jan. 4	$2 60
Feb. 14	2 75
Feb. 21	3 00
March 29	2 80
April 12	2 60
June 14	2 50
June 21	2 40
June 28	2 25

These quotations do not represent the highest prices made on domestic, our reports showing that at the time manufacturers advanced their figures to $3, outside holders were selling at $3.25. It may fairly be said, therefore, that within six weeks from January 1st the alkaloid advanced 65 cents per ounce, and since has declined $1 per ounce. Persons who doubted the stability of prices in February did so chiefly because quinine was then higher than was warranted by the price of bark, and the stock of the latter was so heavy that an advance in its value was scarcely possible, if, indeed, the holders could avert a decline. Of course consumption is always an uncertain element, and one which might, even in the face of the utmost depression in bark, cause a large advance in the alkaloid. But so far as could be seen in February, there were no conditions of the public health or the influences affecting it which warranted belief in an abnormal consumption of quinine for some months. The buyers for a rise must, therefore, have based their confidence upon some more tangible circumstance than a prospective large consumption. It is presumable that they operated largely upon their confidence in the holders of Peruvian and East Indian barks, who have certainly maintained their prices most stubbornly. They failed, however, to make allowance for the new discoveries of bark, which made manufacturers to a considerable extent independent of the "bark ring," as it is popularly called, and which has done more to keep prices down than any other circumstance. These barks, which are known in the trade as "Cupria," or copper-colored, and which have recently come to market from the State of Santander, in Colombia, are comparatively rich and give quinia in purity. The earlier deliveries of them were controlled; and we believe that the present receipts at London, which are quite heavy, are yet controlled by the holders of the East Indian and Peruvian barks. The Milan factory, by reason of its size and facilities, is really the controlling element in foreign quinine, and can make the price for the bulk of the product. The French and English makers, and one or two of the Germans, to a smaller extent, have well established reputations at home, or in the colonies or West Indies and South America, and sell their product with little reference to the price of the continental makes, which constitute the surplus that comes most heavily upon this market. The Milan factory is said to produce nearly a quarter of the entire annual consumption of the world, and as it has a regularly established outlet for but a small portion of its product, it may readily be seen that it is the controlling factor in that portion of the foreign quinine product in which this country has special interest; namely, the surplus.

The American manufacturers claim that in changing their prices since the duty was removed they have simply followed the course of foreign. They are able to obtain an advance on foreign, but are unable to get beyond a certain difference in price except for a very limited portion of their product. It is clear, therefore, that they are, to a certain extent, subject to the value placed upon the surplus foreign production, and the position of our market must, in the absence of an abnormal consumption, be very uncertain until the limits of the new discovries of bark have been ascertained, and the bottom prices for continental makes of quinine have been definitely established. It is claimed by some of the trade that the last reduction in domestic was more aggressive than the preceding ones, and that it indicates an intention on the part of the American manufacturers to crowd the foreign makers to the wall. We doubt that there is any such intent, for the reason that such a movement could not by any possibility be successful, a fact which we believe every domestic manufacturer fully understands. If there is any hidden intent in the last reduction, it would appear to us to refer rather to the bark market than to competing makers of quinine.

SURPRISED AT THE STANDARD'S TRICKS.

In a recent number of the *Drug Reporter* it is asserted that the Standard Oil Company has been in the habit of marking its barrels as containing four gallons more than they can hold, and of not filling them even then by some four gallons, thus making each barrel contain eight gallons less than it is represented. The *Star* of Bradford, Pa., having had barrels of the company in that city tested, reports that their contents were in every instance short of what they were marked, the difference ranging from one and a half to four gallons. The barrels of other companies were also tested, and were found to be marked accurately.

It seems incredible that such a wealthy and powerful corporation as the Standard Oil Company should be guilty of such a practice, and it is worthy of a thorough investigation to prove it or dispel the charge altogether.—*N. Y. Sun, 24th inst.*

It is evident that the *Sun* has not kept itself informed as to the doings of the Standard Oil Company, or it would manifest no surprise at so simple a phase of the iniquities of that corporation as is exposed in the articles from which it quotes. It is unfortunate that the daily newspapers do not give more attention to these subjects. If that portion of the public which has no direct interest in the oil business could be informed of the full extent of the crimes committed by the Standard Oil Company; of its absolute disregard of all laws, law-makers and law-enforcers, there would be more hope of some day breaking the grasp which that and kindred monopolies now have upon the commerce of the country. The wealth and fair social standing of many of the men in the Standard Oil Company blind the *Sun* and many of its readers to the fact that those men will never get their full dress until they are sent to a States Prison.

THE EXPORTATION OF DOMESTIC FLAXSEED.

That the recent shipments of flaxseed, amounting to about 200,000 bushels, have caused considerable surprise and no little excitement in both this and the Chicago markets, has been evidenced by the rapid advance in the cost of seed from $1.10, the figures ruling in Chicago a month ago, to $1.20, which was the price until within a few days. These shipments have been made both to England and the Continent, but the larger portion found a market in the continental countries, a considerable quantity going to Holland. Last year several thousand bushels of domestic seed were shipped to Europe, but as the transaction was very quietly carried out, it created little comment, and was almost forgotten when the demand for export began several weeks ago. It is now thought that the present demand is the outcome of the previous experimental shipments, and more color is given to this view of the case, by the fact that the inquiry continues and comparatively high prices are offered by shippers. This they are enabled to do in consequence of the present low freights between this and the European ports. Heretofore, flaxseed in bulk was looked upon by shipmasters as an extra hazardous cargo, it being thought liable to shift and run into places where water is not likely to go. Recent experiences of several vessels have proven the fallacy of such an opinion, and the steamship companies are now offering advantageous rates to shippers of flaxseed.

The Black Sea seed, with which domestic flaxseed would come into competition, is at present quoted at 47s. per quarter in London. At the figures shippers are willing to pay, $1 30 per bushel in New York, the American seed can be laid down in the English ports at not far from 46s. per quarter. A future export outlet for our surplus, therefore, would seem to be assured to the different consuming countries, outside of Russia, to which direct shipment can be had by ocean vessels, unless the Russian seed can be laid down much below the last quotations. In the event of a decline in the Russian, it would remain to be seen how much lower the price of American seed could be brought and still afford a reasonable profit to the grower. So far as the American crusher is concerned, this outlet, it would seem to us, is more of an advantage than otherwise. It cannot materially affect the price to him, because the foreign crusher can certainly not afford to pay any more for seed in this market than it is worth to the American crusher, while a certain outlet for a surplus would insure a degree of stability to prices which could not be expected were that surplus compelled to seek a market at home. The American corn miller is no worse off because the bulk of the wheat crop is exported, and we fail to see wherein his condition essentially differs from that of the flaxseed crusher.

THE STANDARD'S UNDER-TEST OILS.

The verdict against the Camden Consolidated Oil Co., which was recently rendered in the Supreme Court, Baltimore, is one which should have been visited upon the Standard Oil Co. in hundreds of other instances no less flagrant than the case on trial. This case was brought to recover $11,424, the difference between the value of a cargo of oil bought from the Camden Co. by the plaintiffs, and that of regular 110 deg. oil, called for in the contract. The oil was shipped, and upon arrival at Bremen was found to be much below test. As our readers are aware, the Camden Oil Co. is one of the branches of the Standard, and in this connection we reproduce an extract from the Wheeling *Intelligencer* of January 3d.

During the canvass of Mr. J. M. Camden, the Standard Company's candidate for the Seatorship from West Virginia, the gentleman was repeatedly challenged in the columns of the *Intelligencer*, by the writer of the article to explain or deny the charges, and if he desired "to rise and explain," their columns were at his service. After setting forth the manner in which the Standard Company had gained control of the oil trade by means of the steamboat law and city ordinances, passed ostensibly to protect the public from death by fire, the writer says:

"By these and kindred measures the Parkersburg refiners were driven from the markets of

Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis, and by the middle of July, 1876, the Standard company had virtual control of the entire refining business of the country; then came the corner in which profits were forced up to four dollars per barrel. Everyone, both at home and abroad, who consumed a barrel of oil, after paying the real value, was compelled to contribute from three to four dollars of his earnings to swell the private fortunes of these gentlemen with abnormal desires for 'getting a little ahead.' Baltimore was the field allotted to the Camden company for its share in getting up the corner. It is within the knowledge of the writer that, while the corner held, the Camden company sent from their refineries in Parkersburg thousands of barrels of oil that would not stand over 95° fire-test. In conversation with Colonel Thompson, the vice-president, the writer was informed that *'there was no such thing as benzine,'* there was simply a little devil or spirit in the oil which could be exorcised without materially diminishing the quantity. We presume that the process of exorcism consisted in certain mysterious passes made over the bung-hole of the barrel in Baltimore; for, by means of this wonderful discovery in chemical science, the inspector at Baltimore lost his position and it is possible that some of 'The Dutch' may have lost their lives. The profit, however, arising from the discovery, went into Mr. Camden's 'bar'l.' Thus was the 'bar'l' filled. In it is the reward for Mr. Camden's treachery to the business interests of Parkersburg; in it is the price paid for business integrity and manly independence, sold and delivered to the Standard Oil Company; in it are the thousands he has taken from his fellow-men, giving them nothing in return; and *on* it is based his only hope of reaching that long-coveted prize—a seat in the United States Senate.

(Signed), F. W. MINSHALL, Refiner."

This same doughty Colonel, rendered careless of human life by his bloody campaigns in the late war, after he had discovered that there was no such thing as benzine, went to one of his foremen, as we are informed by Mr. Minshall, and finding an accumulation of what the foreman supposed was benzine in the tanks, told him that such work wouldn't do; he must turn out more oil; but says the foreman, I can't make any more and keep the quality right. "Damn the *quality*," said the valiant Colonel, "give us the *quantity*."

AN EXTRA HOLIDAY.

In conformity with the action of several other prominent trades throughout the city, the paint trade have agreed to close their respective places of business from Friday night, July 1st, until Tuesday morning, July 5th, 1881. The following named firms have already signed, and the movement will no doubt be general:

C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO.
D. F. TIEMANN & CO.
F. O. PIERCE & CO.
A. B. ANSBACHER.
ROBT. COLGATE & CO.
THE BRADLEY WHITE LEAD CO.
BROOKLYN WHITE LEAD CO.
JOHN JEWETT & SONS.
SEELEY BROS.
C. M. CHILDS.
WM. E. LUCAS.
H. F. TAINTOR.
WM. M. BAXTER & CO.
UNION WHITE LEAD MF'G CO.
HORE, BARNETT & CO.
CAMPBELL & THAYER.
POPE & BROWN COLOR CO.
SONDHEIM, ALSBERG & CO.
S. ADLER & SONS.
SCHNEIDER & BELL.
HARRISON BROS & CO.
F. W. GERDES & BRO., N. Y. OFFICE.
ILSLEY, DOUBLEDAY & CO.
WHITTIER, FULLER & CO.

THE NEW EXCHANGE.

The formal opening of the New Drug, Paint and Chemical Exchange was held Monday afternoon at the Exchange room, No. 72 William street, in this city. About seventy members of the different trades represented on the Exchange were present, including the largest and most influential firms, and a degree of enthusiasm was manifested in the enterprise which had scarcely been expected. Mr. Mersereau, of the firm of W. H. Schieffelin & Co., was appointed temporary chairman, and the report of the committee on by-laws was called for. After the presentation of the report the meeting proceeded to a consideration of the different articles proposed, and an animated discussion ensued which occupied the balance of the session. Among other changes agreed upon was one altering the proposed name from that of the Drug and Chemical Exchange to the Drug, Paint and Chemical Exchange, in order to make it more comprehensive. The formation of the Executive Committee was also changed to provide for the election of seven members, not to include the President, Secretary and Treasurer, as formerly proposed. The most important change made, however, provided for the appointment of an abritration committee consisting of five members, three of whom to be elected by the Exchange, and the other two to be selected by the three from members betonging to the trade out of which the arbitration grows. This change was in lieu of a clause calling for the appointment of three arbitrators only. A Court of Appeals was also voted, to consist of the President, Vice-president and Chairman of the Executive Committee.

A Committee being appointed to confer with members of the old Drug Excange, a conference was held at once, and the hearty co-operation of the old Exchange assured. Owing to a disposition on the part of members present to further inspect the proposed by-laws, an election of officers was postponed till Wednesday, and an election committee appointed to nominate a ticket, printed copies of which to be forwarded to all members before the election. The United States Inspector was voted the privileges of the floor at all times. After the adjournment of the meating a collation was served, and a very agreeable hour was spent. Now that this movement has been inaugurated under such auspicous circumstances, others of the trades who have not heretofore signified their intention of becoming members, should do so at once. The Exchange is indebted to Messrs. Jno. Osborn, Son & Co. for the present of a basket of wine, and to Messrs. W. A. Ross & Bro. for a bountiful supply of Ross's ginger ale.

THE INDEX.

We call the special attention of our readers to the index for the last six months accompanying this number of the REPORTER. This is one of the valuable features we offer to our subscribers, furnishing a complete and handy form of reference to all matter published during the time covered by it. It will be seen that the present index contains a larger list of articles than any of its predecessors, a majority of which are of practical utility to the trades we represent, and will be found to comprise more general information on these subjects than can be derived from any other source. All our subscribers should either have their REPORTERS filed or bound. We have sold, since Janury 1st, nearly 1000 files, and have received numerous orders for binding, which we are prepared to have executed in the cheapest and best manner consistent with good workmanship. We refer with pride to the four advertisements appearing in the pages of the index, as indicative of the appreciation in which the REPORTER is held by the trade. It is seldom that any journal is favored with exhibiting the cards of four such eminent houses on the same sheet.

TRADE ITEMS.

Lockport has shipped $10,000 worth of glass since navigation opened.

The Western Enamel Paint Works, of Burlington, Iowa, are preparing to move to new quarters.

Millboro is to have an establishment for the preparation of a tanning extract from chestnut bark.

The Beaver Glass Company, of Pittsburgh, expects to commence the manufacture of glass to-day.

John Cowan's chemical works, of Montreal, were burned Thursday morning. The loss is $10,000.

A new glass house will be erected at Bridgewater, Pa. This factory will make the sixth in this vicinity.

Increasing orders have compelled the enlargement of the Green Ridge (Lackawanna County, Pa.) glass works.

The California Oil Works have been established at San Francisco for the manufacture and sale of linseed and other oils.

Mr. Edward Hill sailed on Saturday by the "Britannic" for Europe, where he will remain until some time in the Autumn.

The uprising against Italians in France has resulted in the destruction of two oil mills at Marseilles, where Italians were employed.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher takes his turn at the Standard this week. If the balance of the clergy will only fall into line and deal a few sledge-hammer blows which the people understand, a flame may be enkindled which will burn up the "institution" in its own tanks. Keep the ball rolling, gentlemen.

On Thursday last a still at the Locust Hill Oil Works, Newtown Creek, exploded, killing a workman. The still had been emptied the day before and had been cleaned, after which oil was set running in again, when the explosion occurred. The theory is that the still was not cooled sufficiently before oil was run in. The loss to the works amounts to about $2,500.

A despatch from Evansville, Ind., June 19th, says that M. Mety of Youngstown, O., a few days ago struck oil on Cow creek, near the Alabama line, a few miles below Chattanooga; also in Overton county, about forty miles west. More wells will be worked in October. He has also discovered a well of lubricating oil, which will be operated in July. The lubricating oil is but 200 feet below the surface.

A "Scientific, Agricultural and Industrial Exposition," under the auspices of the Government of the State of Vera Cruz, will be held in Orizaba, in November next. Arrangements have been made for the reception of American exhibits, and all goods from the United States intended for exhibition are exempted by law from payment of import duties. Reduced rates for passage and freights have also been secured from points in the United States to Vera Cruz.

The firm of Richter & Co., in Chemnitz, have found a way of so impregnating thin German silver discs (15 to 25 mm. diameter) with diamond, that when fitted to a quickly-rotating tool these cut through glass or porcelain in a few seconds, or effect any desired carving with great accuracy. With cylinders made on the same principle, round holes can be quickly and exactly made. The wear of the implement, even after use, is hardly perceptible.

The State microscopist of Pennsylvania, Dr. Leffman, says that the use of glucose as an adulterant of cane sugar is to be condemned solely on account of the deception practised, and not because of its injurious effects upon the system. It is harmless, he says, in comparison with the many other adulterations so frequeatly detected in syrups and candies, such as lampblack, plaster of Paris, chrome yellow and poisonous coloring matter, though the latter is not nearly so customary as in years past.

The Adams White Lead Company are now engaged in the adjustment of their losses by the recent fire which destroyed their works in the county, and it is expected that the final result will be known shortly. As the loss is a total one, both as regards machinery and stock, the amount of insurance will not cover the loss in either case. The loss on machinery alone is about from $18,000 to $20,000. As soon as the debris is cleared away the company will commence rebuilding, and expect to be able to grind in oil in about twenty days, and to resume in full in ninety days. The company have two other factories—one at Washington, Pa., and another in Omaha, Nebraska—and they expect with these to keep up with the major part of their orders until the works here resume operations.

CORRECTION.

Mr. M. M. Phillips, noticed in our last issue as being of the firm of Crew, Levick & Co., of Philadelphia, is not a member of the firm, but is the manager of the chemical and naval stores departments of that firm.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Bishop's Creek, Cal—Bicknell & Howell have dissolved.

Berkley—M Elder has been attached.

Los Angelos—John S Griffin has sold real estate for $2698. M M Knox has had a mortgage foreclosed.

Modesta—J T Surbough has taken in R T McGuiness.

Napac—D M Stockman has been damaged by water.

Scotland, D T—Busbee & Hampton have dissolved.

Atlanta, Ga—Taylor & Mobley have dissolved, and W A Taylor continues.

Chicago, Ill—A C Bell is dead.

Gifford—J M Morse, of Morse & Lester, has given a realty mortgage for $1000.

Nauvoo—A C Mills has changed styled to Mills & Breitenstein.

Crawfordsville, Ind—R K Krouts has sold out to T D Brown & Son.

Seymour—James S Shields has given a realty mortgage for $1000.

Terre Haute—Gulick & Berry have sold real estate for $2918. M A Swift has done the same for $2000.

Transitville—W J Walters has sold out to Manuel Jay.

Hampton, Ia—J H Hutchins has given a mortgage for $2925.

Red Oak—J I Freer is closing up.

Bangor, Me—J F Palten is dead.

Mechanic Falls—John C Walker has sold real estate for $1192.

Portland—F L Bartlett has sold real estate for $1.

Boston, Mass—Thompson, Eaton & Co have given a mortgage for $6000.

Malden—Joseph S Berry has sold out to W B Southworth.

Coldwater, Mich—E R Clarke & Co have had a fire in warehouse.

Rockford—C G Parkhurst has sold out.

Sheridan—A B Connor has given a mortgage for $600.

Vernon—Cooper & DeHart have dissolved and J H DeHart & Co continue.

Augusta, N H—W H Barrett has been burnt out; loss $10000, partly insured.

Arcade, Neb—John Mentger has admitted J M Inks.

Trenton, N J—Christine & Bodine have dissolved and W B Christine continues. J B Jaines has sold out.

New York, N Y—Neumann & Reuhl have dissolved, and A W Neumann continues.

Warrenton, N C—McDowell & Co have been damaged by fire.

Cincinnati, O—F Schouermann, of F Scheuermann & Co have paid off a mortgage for $1300.

Cleveland—Dresky & Doer have dissolved, and J J Dresky continues. Chas Wintrich has given a mortgage for $260.

Milford—J H Chattan has sold out.

Monroeville—Chas J Myers has been attached.

Portland, Ore—O P S Plummer has taken in F Bierly.

Sheridan—C M Waite has sold out.

Athens, Pa—A judgment for $717 has been taken against R G Sackett.

Providence, R I—Daniel Bruce has renewed a chattel mortgage.

St Johnsbury, Vt—J L Monty & Co have given a mortgage for $810.

Shinnston, West Va—P Davis & Son have sold out to Hood & Davis.

Wheeling—Houston & Bingell have dissolved and Chas D J Bingell continues.

Merrill, Wis—M D Morris has sold out to Thos McNeely.

Cobourg, Ont—R Wilson has been burnt out.

Gananoque—R Brown has been burnt out; loss $4000 over insurance.

Parkdale—George A Devlin has been sued.

PAINTS.

Petaluma, Cal—J A Wiswell has changed style to Ellsworth & Wiswell.

Lawrence, Mass—Clifford & Warren have dissolved and Geo A Clifford continues.

Omaha, Neb—H A Kostess has given a realty mortgage for $4000.

Easton, Pa—A judgment for $400 against Wm Schlecter has been revived.

CREAM TARTAR.

San Francisco, Cal—D Cordaire & Co have been attached.

OILS.

Tiverton, R I—Wm F Brightman & Co.'s wharf has been damaged to the extent of $3000 by falling in.

CONFECTIONERS.

San Francisco, Cal—Bergmann & Hirschfeld have been attached.

Athens, Ga—L Flisch is offering to sell out.

Knightsville, Ind—D B Morgan has sold out to Morgan Bros.

Dansville, N Y—Chas H Gardner is laboring under a judgment for $97.

New York—A judgment for $102 has been obtained against A T Anderson.

OILS.

Baltimore, Md—A judgment for $11424 has been obtained against the Camden Consolidated Oil Co.

PAPER MILLS.

Norwood, Mass—Isaac Ellis has failed.

Pepperell—J D Gill & Co have sold out to J A Osborn & Co.

SASH, BLINDS & DOORS.

Whitney Point, N Y—A judgment for $175 has been obtained against A Collins.

Dayton, Ohio—Jacob Clemens has sold real estate for $1000.

Philadelphia, Pa—R R Thomas & Co have admitted F R Gerry.

Brockville, Ont—Baker Bros are closing out.

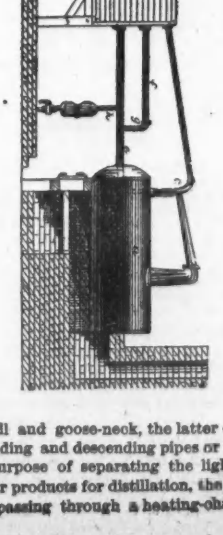
TURPENTINE.

Oakley Depot, S C—A judgment for $674 has been taken against Ransom Cooper.

RECENT PATENTS.

243,080. DISTILLATION OF PETROLEUM AND OTHER OILS. Issued June 21, 1881.

Claim—1. The combination of a still and goose-neck, the latter of which is provided with ascending and descending pipes or branches, the descending pipe or pipes passing through the still or other heating-chamber, substantially as and for the purpose described.



2. A still and goose-neck, the latter of which has ascending and descending pipes or branches for the purpose of separating the lighter from the heavier products for distillation, the descending pipe passing through a heating-chamber to

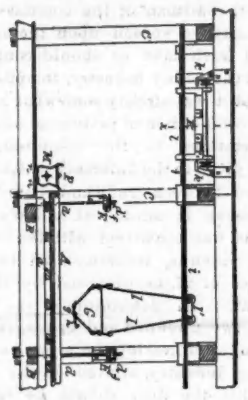
be reheated, in combination with an ascending branch pipe attached to the descending pipe at or beyond the reheating-point, substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. The method of separating the products of distillation of different fire-tests by first separating them after their passage from the still; second, passing the heavier ones through a reheating chamber; and third, dividing the product of such second distillation, substantially as and for the purpose described.

243,154. WHITE LIQUID DRYER FOR PAINTS. Issued June 21, 1881.

Claim—A liquid dryer consisting of linseed oil, turpentine, borate of manganese, sugar of lead, white shellac and gum frankincense.

243,270. APPARATUS FOR MANUFACTURING STARCH. Issued June 21, 1881.



Claim.—1. The combination, with one or more starch tables, A, of adjustable suspending rods *d*, connected with their lower ends to cross sills B and with their upper ends to brackets E, substantialy as set forth.

2. The combination, with a starch table, of a traveling starch receptacle, G, suspended on rails *i*, arranged longitudinally over the table, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with two or more starch tables or sets of starch tables, of tracks *i*, arranged longitudinally above the same, a starch receptacle, G, suspended from the tracks *i* by rods I and rollers I', and a transfer carriage, K, whereby the suspended receptacle G can be transferred from one table to another, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination, with a starch table, of a trough, M, arranged at one end of the table, and a traveling starch receptacle, G, whereby the starch is conveyed from the table to the trough, substantially as set forth.

5. The combination, with a starch table, of the trough M, provided with a discharge opening, *m*, for the comminuted starch, and rotating cutters N', mounted spirally on a shaft within the trough, whereby the lumps of starch are simultaneously broken up and propelled towards the discharge opening *m*, substantially as set forth.

6. The combination, with the trough M, of the rotating cutters N', and one or more longitudinal corrugations or ribs, *o*, arranged on the bottom of the trough, substantially as set forth.

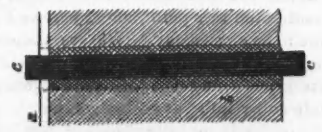
7. The combination, with a starch trough, M, provided with rotating cutters *n'*, of one or more water pipes, *p*, substantially as set forth.

8. The combination, with the trough M, provided with rotating cutters N', of the protecting hood P, substantially as set forth.

9. The combination, with the trough M, provided with rotating cutters *n'*, of the water pipes *p*, deflecting plates, *p'*, and protecting hood P, substantially as set forth.

10. The combination, with a starch table, of the settling tank I, arranged to receive the refuse which escapes from the table, and provided with with a stirring mechanism, an overflow, and a device for drawing off the heavy deposit, substantially as set forth.

243,272. MANUFACTURE OF CANDLES. Issued June 21, 1881.



Claim—1. A candle provided with a wick composed of a core or cores of fibers arranged parallel with one another, and an enveloping-sheath of wick-strands plaited around said core or cores, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. A candle provided with a wick composed of two or more cores of fibers arranged parallel with each other, each of said cores being isolated from the others by an enveloping-sheath of wick-strands plaited around and between the cores, substantially as described, for the purposes specified.

3. A candle provided with a wick having two or more cores of varying thicknesses, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

4. A candle provided with a wick composed of two or more cores of fibers arranged parallel with each other, said cores varying in thickness, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

5. A candle provided with a wick composed of two or more cores of fibres arranged parallel with one another, said cores varying in thickness, and being isolated from each other by a sheath of wick—strands plaited around and between the cores, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

6. The method of forming wicks for candles by first forming a bundle or bundles of fibres, arranged parallel with each other, and then plaiting, weaving or twisting strands of fibre around said bundle or around and between said bundles, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

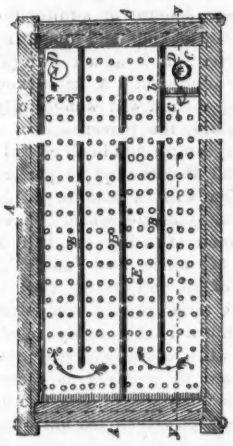
7. A candle-wick composed of a core or cores of fibres, arranged parallel with each other and inclosed in a sheath of plaited, twisted or woven wick-strands, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

8. A candle-wick composed of two or more cores, the fibres of which are arranged parallel with each other, said cores being of varying thickness and isolated from each other by a surrounding sheath of wick-strands, woven, plaited or twisted around and between them, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

9. A candle composed of two materials that have different melting-points, in combination with a wick composed of a core or cores of fibres which are arranged parallel with each other and enveloped in plaited, twisted or woven wick-tube, substantially as and for the purpose specified,

---

243,297. ALCOHOL STILL. Issued June 21, 1881.



Claim.—The vaporizing chamber consisting, essentially, of the frame A, partitions B B B, of which three or any odd number may be used, bay C, provided with an overflow weir, *c*, down pipe D, and perforated bottom plate, E, arranged and operating substantially as described.

243,310. PROCESS OF SEPARATING GYPSUM FROM THE SOLUTIONS OF STARCH-SUGAR PRODUCED BY TREATING THE LATTER WITH SULPHURIC ACID. Issued June 21, 1881.

Claim 1.—The process of removing gypsum from neutral solutions, which consists in treating the solution with an excess of barium-oxalate or other insoluble barium salt obtained from a soluble oxalate, and which forms an insoluble combination with lime, substantially as set forth.

2. The process of removing gypsum from saccharine solutions, which consists in removing the bulk of the gypsum by filtration or decantation, and then treating the solution with an excess of barium-oxalate, or other insoluble barium salt obtained from a soluble oxalate, and which forms an insoluble combination with lime, and removing the remaining gypsum with the scum during concentration of the solution, substantially as described.

3. The process of removing sulphuric acid from saccharine solutions, which consists in first neutralizing the acid by means of lime, then removing the bulk of the resultidg gypsum by filtration or decantation, and the remaining gypsum by treating the solution with an excess of barium-oxalate or other insoluble barium salt obtained from a soluble oxalate, and which forms an insoluble combination with lime, substantially as set forth.

The Pipe Line System.

The method of transporting oil through pipes is one of the remarkable outgrowths of the oil business in this country. The entire oil region is traversed by a network of pipes running from the various wells to large receiving tanks scattered throughout the country at convenient intervals, the whole comprising a system embracing several thousand miles of pipe, and employing a vast amount of capital and labor. The first efforts in this direction date back to 1864, when certain parties tried the experiment of running a four-inch cast iron gravity pipe, with lead joints, along the bed of Oil Creek, from the Schafer farm to a point about five miles below. This pipe could not be made to hold oil, and the leakage of about ten per cent which occurred was at that time a serious matter, oil being worth from six to eight dollars per barrel. The loss thus occasioned caused the abandonment of the project as a failure, and the pipe was not afterwards used. In the same year another pipe was laid running from the Tarr farm to the Humboldt Oil Works at Plummer, a distance of four miles. This was a three-inch cast-iron pipe, and from similar causes was also a failure. The next line to be constructed was a five-mile suction pipe from Pithole to the Miller farm. This was a two inch wrought-iron pipe, and ran over an elevation of 450 feet, which was considered in those days quite an achievement. Its capacity was about 1200 barrels per day, and for practical working was a success. The use of wrought-iron for the pipe and couplings proved greatly superior to cast iron, overcoming all the difficulties attendant upon the use of the latter. When the pump is working the vibratory motion caused by it is conveyed along the pipe for a distance of at least half a mile, and this vibration, acting on an inflexible cast-iron pipe, invariably caused loosening at the joints, and a consequent waste of oil, again the variations in temperature causing constant expansion and contraction was productive of the same results. Wrought iron, on the contrary, is highly elastic, and will withstand the jar caused by the pump, as well as extremes of temperature, which not only act powerfully on the iron, but also upon the oil, which, as is well known, is one of the most susceptible substances to different degrees of heat and cold known. The credit of introducing wrought iron for this purpose is due to Mr. Henry C. Ohlen, who was one of the projectors of this line. While this line was in process of construction, the Warren Bros. commenced the building of a pipe from Pithole to Henry's Bend, a distance of five or six miles, and another line was also run from the same place to Oleopolis. This was a 6 in. gravity pipe made of cast iron, and served the purpose very well. By a gravity pipe is meant one in which no pumping is necessary, as the pipe is constantly on a down grade, and the oil therefore moves through it by the force of gravitation. In 1866 Henry Harley and some of his friends built a 2-in. wrought pipe from Bennehoff Run to the Shafer farm, and subsequently a line was built from Pithole to Titusville, which was ten miles in length. When the Pithole yield failed these lines were of necessity abanboned. These experiments, however, had demonstrated the practicability of transporting oil through pipes, and there were shortly started numerous other lines, including the Union, Atlantic, Karnes, Foxburg, Emlinton, Relief, and many others. Their increased number led to active competition in the running, which soon reached a point where there was little or no profit in the business. As was natural, this state of things could not last, and a combination was accordingly effected, after considerable difficulty, under the name of the name of the United Pipe Lines, which, with the additions and extensions since made to the combination, constitutes the United Pipe Line Company of to-day. The pipes now controlled by this company are over 3000 miles in length, and their carrying capacity is not far from 85,000 bbls per day. In 1878 a new pipe line was started to run in opposition to the United, under the name of the Tidewater Pipe Line. This company laid a 6-in. wrought iron pipe from Bradford to Williamsport, a distance of 105 miles, passing over a mountainous country, the highest point of elevation of the pipe being 2240 feet above the level of the sea. It is constructed to stand a pressure of 2000 lbs. to the square inch and its running capacity is not far from 6000 bbls. per day. This company afterwards consolidated with the Equitable Pipe Line and the two are now one concern. The method of collecting the oil by the pipe line companies has been reduced to a very complete system, a description of which may not prove uninteresting. The companies have built at convenient points enormous iron receiving tanks, some of them with a capacity of thirty to forty thousand barrels. From these tanks run pipes to the pumping stations, in which are stationed powerful steam pumps. Each of these pumping stations is connected with several receiving tanks, so that when one is full the others may be brought into use. For this purpose a system of cut-offs is so arranged in the pipes that the oil may be directed from one to the other. From the pumping station run other pipes to all the wells in the district. When the small tank at the well, which usually contains 250 barrels, is full, the owner notifies the office of the pipe company that he wishes to run his oil. The company accordingly sends an inspector to the well, who guages the quantity in the tank and delivers to the owner what is termed a run slip. The valve in the pipe, which is kept constantly locked by the company, is then unlocked and the oil immediately commences to run to the pump whence it is forced into the receiving tanks. When the well owner has accumulated a sufficient number of run slips to show a credit of 1000 barrels of oil in the receiving tank, the company issues to him a warehouse receipt or certificate which is convertible into cash almost anywhere in the country. The enormous volume of oil held in receiving tanks may be estimated from the quantity held by the United Pipe Line Company in May. The gross stocks for that month were 20,591,-117 33 barrels of 42 gallons each; and the rate of increase may be judged by a comparison with the same month in 1877, when it amounted to only 1,762,602.64 barrels. The company received in the same month this year, from all sources, 2,278,582.78 barrels.

Customs Duties of Spain.

The Consul at Malaga, in a recent report to the Government, says:

As there seems to be a general movement being made by European governments against the excessive duties upon imports into Spanish ports, I have the honor to report to the Department of State upon the subject of duties collected at Malaga upon articles imported into Spain from the United States, as well as upon some articles upon which heavy duties are exacted, but which are almost wholly supplied by England and other European markets.

I am informed that a direct effort is being made by England to negotiate a commercial treaty with Spain, with a view of reducing these heavy duties upon English productions, and while there are exhorbitant duties charged upon goods produced in England, the United States suffers equally upon certain classes of goods imported into Spain, notably in petroleum, provisions and canned goods, as well as on many classes of goods which are produced and manufactured by us, the importation of which is prevented by the excessive duties imposed.

There is also besides customs duties an "octroi" (or consumers') duty as it is called, which is a tax imposed and collected before the goods can be delivered. This "octroi" duty is enormously high, and of which no mention is made in the published customs tariff of Spain.

I will include in this report the following articles with duties, customs, octroi, &c, imposed upon each, viz.:

Petroleum (refined and benzine).—One box of petroleum contains two cans weighing, oil included, 32 kilograms. The invoice price of the box is about 32 reals vellon. The Spanish duties are: customs, at 22 reals vellon per 100 kilograms, are 7.04 reals vellon; transitory, at 15 reals vellon per 100 kilograms, are 4.80 reals vellon; extraordinary (imposed by order July 31, 1880), are 22.08 reals vellon; total customs duty are 33.92 reals vellon, equal to 106 per cent! To this must be added octroi dues at 28.48 reals vellon, which makes a total of 195 per cent.

Glassware.—Wine bottles of common green glass pay 0.32 reals vellon per kilogram. One gross costs 80 reals vellon, and weighs 106 kilograms; the duty is therefore 34 reals vellon or about 43 per cent on the cost; but bottles of common white blown glass are charged with the same duty as the finest cut flint glass, which amounts to 1.80 reals vellon per kilogram.

Pharmaceutical and chemical products pay from 0.06 reals vellon to 120 reals vellon per kilogram. Calcined or citrated

magnesia pays 4 reals vellon per kilogram or 37 per cent. The bottles are included in the weight and no tare is allowed.

Colors derived from coal and other artificial colors pay 10 reals vellon per kilogram.

Perfumery pays a duty of 8 reals vellon per kilogram. Two packets of Windsor soap weigh about one kilogram, and cost 14 reals vellon; the duty therefore is equal to 57 per cent. The same duty is levied on lower priced scented soaps, but of good quality, such as glycerine in bars, it amounts to 113 to 140 per cent on the cost price!

I have given above a complete list of import duties imposed by the Spanish Government on certain classes of goods, but I would refer more particularly to what is called transitory and municipal duties, as well as to the octroi already referred to, all combined proving a great barrier to an active export of manufactured goods from the United States.

A short time since, in order to apparently yield to the many applications of other governments for a reduction of the Spanish duties, they agreed to discontinue what was then known as the "surcharge" duty, but in its stead they applied others which are represented in this letter, but the existence of which are realized only on the arrival of the merchandise at the port of destination.

The Adulteration of Olive Oil.

BY MICHAEL CONROY, F. C. S.

The following interesting paper was read before the Liverpool Chemists' Association, at a meeting held the 28th of April last:

The subject of this communication, says the writer, suggested itself to me by the following paragraph which appeared in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* of March 26 last, under the heading of "The Month:"

"Buyers of olive oil will probably find it necessary ere long to carefully examine that imported from Italy. Cottonseed oil is said by the United States Consul at Naples to have found its way into the remotest mountain villages in Italy, where the sole production is olive oil, not merely as a substitute for, but as an adulterant of, olive oil. It has also found its way into Russia, one of the chief outlets for Italian olive oil. As the cottonseed oil can be sold in Italy at half the value of olive oil, the inducement to use it as an adulterant is very great. The Government of Italy is endeavoring to impose a heavy tax on cottonseed oil, with the view of protecting the production of olive oil. It is obvious, however, that a good test to detect the presence of small quantities of cottonseed oil would be a better preventive to adulteration. Cottonseed oil is a drying oil, and if added in equal parts to olive oil its drying nature is still evidenced by its leaving sticky streaks near the mouth of the bottle when droppings become exposed to the air."

From inquiries which I have made, I learn that very large quantities of cottonseed oil are shipped from this port (Liverpool) for Italy; but my informants say that most of it is used by the poorer Italians for cooking and other domestic purposes, instead of the more valuable production of the olive, and that it is also chiefly used for tinning sardines. That much of it is thus used there can be no reasonable doubt, but it is nevertheless well known that it is largely used for the adulteration of olive oil, and unfortunately the published tests for its detection are very defective. In reference to these tests we find the following in Fluckiger and Hambury's valuable "Pharmacographia," published in 1874:

"So far as our experience goes, the processes hitherto recommended for testing olive oil are only available in cases where the adulteration is considerable, and are quite insufficient for discovering a small mixture of other oils. How little they are appreciated may be inferred from the fact that the Chamber of Commerce of Nice has recently offered a reward of 15,000 francs (£600) for a simple and easy process for making evident an admixture with olive oil of 5 per cent, at least, of any seed oil."

It is for the purpose of practically showing you a simple and an easy test that will detect the presence of 5 per cent of cottonseed, or any other seed oil, that I have the honor of bringing the matter under your notice this evening, but before doing so we will take a cursory glance at those tests most relied on at present.

M. Lefebvre's method consists in taking advantage of the densities of the various oils, and for that purpose he constructed an oleometer, on the stem of which were inscribed the densities of the various fat oils. It is obvious that this method cannot be either delicate or reliable, for the reason that there is not sufficient variation in the densities of fat oils to enable them to be detected in mixtures. Moreover it is even doubtful if the densities of oils from any given source are constant. But granting that they are constant, it would be a very easy matter to make mixtures to suit any required density; hence this method is of little or no use.

M. Maumene's plan consists in noting the amount of heat evolved on mixing concentrated sulphuric acid with the oils; the drying oils giving off a much greater amount of heat than olive oils under the same circumstances. This is a better method than the preceding one, but is not sufficiently delicate.

MM. Heidenreich and Penot also propose the use of sulphuric acid; but they distinguish the various oils by the colors produced by the action of the acid. Thus olive oil produces a deep yellow tint, becoming greenish by degrees; colza oil, a greenish blue; poppy oil, a pale yellow tint, with dirty gray outline; hempseed oil, a deep, emerald tint, and linseed oil becomes brownish red, changing to black brown. The test is applied by adding one drop of strong sulphuric acid to 8 or 10 drops of the oil, placed on a piece of white glass, resting on a sheet of white paper. My experience is that these reactions do not always occur, as stated, in the genuine oils, and that for the purpose of detecting adulteration the method is utterly useless.

The favorite method is, however, that proposed by M. Poutet. It consists in heating up the oil with one-twelfth of its weight of solution of nitrate of mercury. The nitrous acid or nitric peroxide evolved from this converts the oleine of olive oil into elaidin, causing the oil, if pure, to become solid in a couple of hours, while the drying oils remain liquid. It will be seen from this that olive oil adulterated with any of the drying oils will not set as hard nor as quickly as genuine olive oil, and that the consistency to which the which the sample sets, and the time occupied in setting, somewhat roughly indicate the amount of adulteration. A modification of this process is to use nitric acid instead of the solution of nitrate of mercury, and I believe that this plan is practiced by many oil merchants. The *modus operandi* is to mix half a fluid drachm of strong nitric acid with about 5 fluid drachms of the oil in a bottle of 1 fluid ounce capacity, and to shake up briskly, and put in a cool place for a few hours, when the color and consistency are noted. The results are somewhat similar to those obtained by the nitrate of mercury test. These two tests are, in my opinion, the best published; but they are not satisfactory, inasmuch as it is extremely difficult to judge of the consistency of the results obtained, and, so far as my experience goes, they are useless for samples containing less than 10 or 15 per cent of seed oils.

The plan which I recommend as more suitable for the purpose is based on an improved method of applying this last test; but instead of being guided by the consistency, I am guided by the color produced. The test is applied as follows: Mix thoroughly 1 part of strong nitric acid (sp. gr. 1·42) with 9 parts of the oil to be tested, and pour the mixture into a white porcelain dish capable of holding at least 10 times the quantity. Apply heat gently until the action between the acid and the oil is fairly set up, then remove the source of heat and stir well with a glass rod until the action is over.

Pure olive oil thus treated and allowed to cool sets into a pale straw-colored hard mass in an hour or two, while cottonseed and other seed oils assume a deep orange-red color, and do not set like olive oil.

In hot weather it is necessary to artificially cool the sample so as to promote the setting; but to a practiced eye the setting is quite unnecessary, the color being sufficiently distinct without.

It will be seen that the delicacy of this test depends upon the great contrast in color exhibited between genuine olive and seed oils, when operated on as described, so that an admixture of 5 per cent of any seed oil with olive oil is readily detected. Another important feature in this, and possessed by no other test, is the accuracy with which the approximate amount of admixture may be ascertained; and to practically show this feature, I have on the table a sample of genuine olive, and one of cottonseed, and seven other samples, containing respectively 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, and 50 per cent of cottonseed oil, which have been treated by this method, and I venture to say that not one here will experience any difficulty in picking out the various samples, the gradation in color being so uniform, and I may also add that it is constant. It therefore follows that, if an oil be found to set of a different color to that of a sample of genuine olive, the approximate amount of adulteration can be found by making and operating on a few mixtures containing a known percentage of the adulterant. A little experience in working the test will wonderfully assist in determining the percentage of admixture in any sample, but in all cases I would recommend that the test be performed in conjunction with a sample of genuine olive. The quantities which I have been in the habit of using are, half a fluid drachm of nitric acid and 9½ fluid drachms of oil, and having used the test for about three years, I can confidently recommend it as thoroughly reliable and constant when carefully carried out. The heat should be removed as soon as the action has fairly started, and the mixture should be kept well stirred until the action is over. Should too much heat be applied, the action becomes violent and unmanageable, and some of the mixture will spurt out of the dish. This spurting, however, may be prevented by placing a plate or other flat body over the dish. The results obtained are never as good when the action is so violent as to cause spurting.

The French Petroleum Industry.

When petroleum was first introduced into France there was no duty on crude, and refined paid an impost of three francs. This duty was advanced in 1871, and again in 1873, when it became 25 francs per 100 kilogrammes for crude and 37 francs per 100 kilogrammes on refined. This difference between the duty on crude and refined has built up quite a large refining industry in France. But while the protection afforded to French refiners was ample, the trade could not grow to any great extent for the reason that the heavy duty added to the original cost of the crude, made a light too expensive for the poorer classes. The debate referred to below was on the question of a reduction of the duties. The question finally came to a vote in the chamber, and it was there decided to reduce the duties to 18frs. per 100 kilo. on crude and 25frs. per 100 kilo. on refined. The vote was passed in the Spring of 1880. Before becoming a law it had to pass the Senate. That body has been considering the measure this year, and we believe it has already become a law. Certainly there is no doubt of its final enactment. The debate upon the bill in the Chamber of Deputies was interesting, and brought out some useful data respecting the refining industry in France. We have been favored with a copy of the entire report from *La Journal Officiel*, some of the more important points of which we give herewith: In fixing duties the French Government has to consider its own schist oil industry; its relations to England, whose shale oils are admitted under treaty at a duty of only 5 per cent. in addition to the excise duty, which the indigenous schist oils pay; and also its petroleum refining industry which, under the stimulus of 12 francs per kilo. (the difference between crude and refined) has grown to extensive proportions. The excise duty on indigenous schrist oils has been 22 francs per 100 kilos. of illuminating oil, of which there is only 20 to 30 per cent. in the crude. The proposition of the law as at first introduced was to make a uniform duty of 27 francs on all mineral oils, irrespective of the quantity of illuminating oil they contain, the avowed object of a change being to avoid the inconveniences of the frequent tests necessary to establish the percentages of burning oil in the various descriptions of crude. The commission on duties opposed this change in the law, arguing that the French schists could not afford to pay the same duty as the English, especially as they are now selling on an average of 31 francs as against 50 to 60 francs for foreign oils. M. Maurice Rouvier, chairman of the commission, in an exhaustive speech upon the measure, favored such laws as should continue to protect the schist industry, in spite of the fact that it was already somewhat crippled by the competition of petroleum oils. The considerations of the commission was largely given to the difference which should be fixed between crude and refined. The commission in aiming at as low a rate of duty as was consistent with the demands of the revenue, recommended 18 francs in place of 27, as proposed by the government. In determining the difference between refined and crude, the commission, after hearing the argument of the refining industry, arrived at the conclusion that the duty should be raised to 10fr, assuming the duty on crude to be 27fr. If, however, the duty on crude was to be reduced to 18fr, then the difference should be less than 10fr. The difference was composed of two elements, one constant, the other variable. The constant element is the duty which protected the refiners at the time they created their industry, at the time when crude oil was admitted free; this duty was 3fr, and adding the tare the duty amounted to 3fr., 60 centimes. This was a fixed duty.

Whatever may be the duty you will adopt for crude oil, it is always important for the refiners to take into account this difference of 3 fr., 60c.

But, on the other hand, there is, as before said, a variable element. When a refiner imports 100 kilogrammes of crude, he pays the duty on the whole amount, But it is evident that 100 kilogrammes of crude do not yield 100 kilogrammes of refined. The refiner must take into account the duty paid on crude which is not represented in the refined product. It is this question of yield of premium which has caused an almost inextricable debate. The estimates vary between 74 and 90 per cent. To believe those who consider refining an artificial (factitious) industry, the yield would be from 90 to 92, 96 or 98 per cent. There is even a pamphlet in which it is sought to establish that it would be more than 100 per cent!

On the other hand, the same exaggerations occur among refiners. They affirm that the present conventional yield (for the duties are actually levied on a conventional yield of 78 per cent) is exaggerated, and that it is really far below this figure. Some refiners claim that it is difficult to get from 72 to 74 per cent from the crude delivered to them. Exaggerations in all quarters must be taken into account. The government and the commission have sought information on this point, and I believe have come to an agreement. We are disposed to accept an average yield of 85 per cent.

In establishing the difference between crude and refined, we estimate only 85 per cent of yield of illuminating products; i. e., it takes 117 kilos 600 grammes of pure crude to produce 100 kilos of refined. Upon these two elements we should base our calculations.

The difference in duties to be established is composed:

1st. Of the duty of 3 fr., 60 centimes, which is invariable.

2d. Of another duty to be determined, and which should be determined, with regard to this loss of 17 kilogrammes, 600 grammes.

If, then, you adopt 27fr. for crude, a difference of 8fr. is necessary, making the duty on refined 35fr.

If, on the other hand, you admit the proposal of the Commission to reduce the

duty on crudes to 18 fr., the variable element in the calculation, in place of representing 4 fr. 75 cent., will only represent 3 fr. 16 cent., giving a difference of 6 fr. 75 cent., or in round numbers 7 fr. This is why, gentlemen, your commission proposes to fix the duty on crude at 18 fr. and on refined at 25 fr.

In short, as I have just said, however rich the foreign oils may be, the indigenous oils only contain 20 or 30 per cent of illuminating products. If you decide that the duty will continue to be levied proportionately to the quantity of illuminating oil, the schist-oils would have to pay a duty of a few francs—*i. e.*, a duty that they could support; the schist industry would continue to live, and we would be screened from difficulties which might arise with powers with which we have commercial treaties.

To recapitulate, we propose to maintain the system of levying the duty hitherto applied, bringing the duty on crude to 18 fr. and on refined to 25 fr. (Very good!)

An amendment was submitted proposing the suppression of the duty on crude. This measure was favored by M. Haentjens. The duty on crude he found to be above 100 per cent (about 120), and as this was a tax upon workpeople solely, they being the only consumers of these illuminating oils. Let us make a comparison, he said. Refined oil is to pay 25 fr.; linseed oil pays 6 fr., and olive oil 4.50 fr. per 100 kilogs. The oils consumed by workmen cost from 20 to 22 fr. and pay a duty of 25 fr.—a duty of 120 per cent. The oil consumed by everybody, the oil of Colza, which costs 80 fr., pays 6 fr. or 7 per cent. Olive oil, consumed by the rich, pays 3½ per cent. I beg you to consider these figures, gentlemen. If you were to adopt our amendment, and leave a duty of 8 or 10 fr. to protect the refiner, you would make workmen and farmers still pay more than consumers of olive oil.

That is not all; the cities follow the example of the State. When Paris saw petroleum taxed 35 fr., it imposed a municipal duty of 27 fr. It is evident that the adoption of the measure we propose would bring about the suppression of the municipal duties, or at least their diminution in a great degree, to the further advantage of the workmen. M. Rouvier has told you that the consumption in France, for 36,000,000 inhabitants, is only 560,000 barrels, while in three countries, numbering 50,000,000 inhabitants, 2,500,000 barrels are consumed, because in those countries it costs 25 centimes per kilogramme, whilst here it costs from 80 centimes to 1 franc, according to whether there are municipal duties or not. That is to say, our people could consume five times as much as they do, if the price were reasonable.

As for Americans, it might be said that they have their light for nothing, since the price is so low that it does not count in considering the wages of labor there. M. Rouvier has doubtless seen that he supports a detestable position. He has seen beforehand the principal objections, and tells us it is a product consumed by workmen, on whom the proportion of impost is very heavy. He has only forgotten one argument of importance, namely, that if five times as much petroleum entered France, it would give great increase of work for our ports, and be an important feeder of our merchant marine. I have seen it stated that the port of Bremen, which has made such strides in the past twenty or thirty years, imports ten times as much petroleum as Havre and two and one-half times as much as France.

LEGAL NOTES.

A parol promise to pay the debt of another out of property placed in the hands of the promisor by the debtor, which proper is converted to his own use by the promisor, is, in the opinion of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, in Mason vs. Wilson, decided in January, an original and independent promise, founded upon a new consideration; it is not a promise to pay the debt of another, and controlled by the statute of frauds.

The liability of a lunatic as an accommodation indorser, without consideration, was adjudged by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, on May 2, in Wisebach's Executor vs. Bank of Easton, Judge Trunkey, in the opinion, said: "We are not persuaded that commercial or public interests require an adjudication that a lunatic who signs a contract as surety, or becomes an accommodation maker or indorser, is liable for the debt of another man."

When the declarations of an agent will bind his principal, was considered by the Supreme Court of Missouri, in April, in McDermott vs. Hannibal & St Joseph Railroad Company. Judge Henry, in the opinion, said: "It is not true that when an agency is established the declarations of the agent are admitted in evidence merely because they are his declarations; they are only evidence when they form part of the contract entered into by the agent on behalf of his principal, and in that single case they become admissible. The declarations of an agent at a different time have been decided not to be evidence; indeed the cases on this subject draw the distinctions between the declarations of an agent accompanying the making of, and therefore forming part of, the contract, and those made at a subsequent or antecedent period. This is now the well-established doctrine, and its application to other acts of an agent besides that of making contracts is equally well settled.

The liability of the maker or indorser of commercial paper upon his name when it is forged, and when upon notice to him by the holder of the existence of such paper he does not inform him of the forgery, was adjudged by the House of Lords, in February, in McKenzie vs. British Linen Company. One Frazer had discounted by the Linen Company, in February, 1879, a bill of exchange, purported to be signed by McKenzie and accepted by himself. The bill fell due April 10, but was not paid, and two days later McKenzie was advised of its dishonor. On the 14th of April Fraser presented a blank bill, at three months, like the first bill, and desired the Linen Company to renew that; and, after declining to make the renewal for the full amount, the Linen Company discounted the second bill upon being filled in with a somewhat smaller amount. Later on the same day, McKenzie met Frazer and asked him if he had anything to do with the bill of which he had had notice; and Fraser admitted the forgery, but said he had paid the bill, and then handed it to him. McKenzie, however, did nothing whatever; and, when payment was demanded of him upon the renewed bill, refused to pay it on the ground that his signature was a forgery. Fraser was convicted of the forgery, and the Linen Company sued McKenzie on the bill, alleging that he had, in fact, authorized the use of his name by Fraser; or, if not, that he had by his silence after the maturity of the second bill adopted that, and was estopped from setting up the forgery. On the trial the Linen Company was defeated, but the court in bank reversed this judgment, and an appeal was taken to the House of Lords, where judgment was given in favor of McKenzie, upon the ground that he had done nothing by which the Linen Company was in any way misled to its injury, and that its position was not altered for the worse by his silence after the maturity of the second bill.

Patent Medicines.

The *American Agriculturalist*, in a recent issue contains the following, which is so ably said that it leaves nothing to be added: "In looking over some documents we recently came across 'The Columbian Calendar, or Almanac, for 1806.' This contains a burlesque advertisement intended to ridicule the manner of advertising the patent medicines of the day, and shows that such medicines were quite as much open to ridicule then as now, and that the certificates of cures were quite as absurd as at the present day. The medicine is called 'Ramrod's Essential Tincture of Gridiron, otherwise Nature's Grand Restorative,' and is set forth in a manner which is so like the advertisements we see at present, that the coincidence is remarkable. We are told that Dr. Ramrod has discovered that gridirons 'contain a subtile invigorating fluid sympathetically allied to the magnetic fluid of the human body.' Indeed the whole seems like a paraphrase of a thing of the present, and the certificates of cures are very much like those offered now.....Among Medical Humbugs, perhaps the most successful at present are those that take the patient into the confidence of the advertising 'Doctor,' and offer a recipe free of cost. The Inman fellow, being perhaps the oldest, may be taken as the type of these frauds. All over the country, even in respectable papers, it is advertised that those suffering from 'nervous debility,' etc., can get a 'recipe free' by sending to him. Those who apply get a pretended 'recipe,' which, as we have shown, is a jargon of absolute nonsense. It calls for articles that have no real existence, and are not to be bought. The recipe states, that as the things may not be procured at the drug shops in good quality, the stuff will be furnished by Inman's agent at a round price. A similar dodge is played by those who advertise 'Dr. Churchill's' prescriptions. The circular sets forth the horrors of 'seminal weakness.' Relief is, of course, to be found in 'Dr. Churchill's Prescription.' The patient is taken into confidence, he is here given a prescription, this time containing articles that are generally kept by druggists, but it is when the mode of preparation is given that the joke is apparent. With an appearance of seriously giving real directions for the preparation of the prescription, after one has procured the ingredients, he is told to do things as absurd as anything we have seen in print. Did we tell one to 'boil down an ounce of tallow, wash some molasses in a proper vessel, heat the ingredients to southwest by the barometer, pulverize in a mortar and make into powders,' it would be no more nonsensical than the directions given. To one who has no knowledge of such matters the directions for preparing the prescription may seem all right, but they are really as absurd as those we have supposed. The directions for making pills are still more ridiculous than those for the powders. These recipes, we are told, will cure any case, 'when used and prepared as directed,' a safe assertion, as no apothecary who ever lived could prepare them as directed. But the key to the whole follows: We are told that a druggist or chemist, who is a graduate in pharmacy, can prepare the stuff if they have the 'necessary apparatus.' This looks very fair and very learned, but is not true. Then we are told that druggists 'generally substitute different medicines,' which is a libel upon a body of most conscientious men. Or, that they do not prepare properly, all of which is a preface to the 'nub' of the story. All this 'folderol' about methods of preparing, all this maligning of druggists, when put into plain English, means just this: All the knowledge of the world centers in us—we are the Original Jacobs. We only can prepare these things properly—we have the true apparatus. Send your money to us and get the real stuff, and live. Very funny is the description of the individual drugs used in these remarkable prescriptions. For example, we are told that *Hydrastis* has 'a pleasant taste.' But few persons living in the Western States, at least, do not know *Hydrastis* as 'Golden Seal,' and as of all bitters the bitterest—'pleasant taste, indeed! But the whole of it is a tissue of stupid nonsense. ....Those who have kept the run of the literature of quackery, and it has been our painful duty to do this these forty years or more, have seen the 'Indian Doctor' at his prime, and have observed his gradual displacement by a new comer, 'Old Mother' somebody. It makes little ififference who—so that she is an 'old mother. The intelligent, the educated physicians, who have given their lives to the study of medicine, are assumed to know nothing, while the unwashed savage or the unlettered old woman are assumed to have wonderful medical skill. It is a sad comment upon the intelligence of the community that these things are believed—but it is so, and this belief is the foundation of a large share of the quackery of the day. The 'Big Injun' has had his day, and the 'Old Mothers' are now having theirs, but they are on the wane. 'Old Mother Noble,' in full bloom, a few years ago, declined after we showed what his medicines were made of, but still he survives, as an illustrated city paper, that should have been in better business, recently gave his portrait, diamonds included. But this will avail—'Old Mother Noble' has had his day, for he is a small personage by the side of 'Old Mother Siegel, whose story is told in a large pamphlet. It reads not unlike a we have seen before, and we advise the '7 Barks' man to look out, as some one is stealing his thunder. 'Seven Barks' chap went to Germany to see old Doctor something. Some other chap goes to Germany to see 'Old Mother Siegel,' and his story is a funny one. He admits that he practiced medicine in New York for twenty years, and states that he found his German patients knew more than he did—which is not unlikely. These Germans brought from home some stuff that would cure 'impurity of the blood,' and that was just what was the matter, and just what this fellow couldn't do—not he. 'Old Mother Siegel's Curative Syrup' was the stuff that did for the blood, and for Old Mother Siegel did he go and cross the salt sea, all for to see her. The story is lovely, but we can not dilate—theugh this doctor's patients, no doubt, died both early and late. He got old Mammy's story. In brief, she was much out o' sorts, not to say sick—she went and ate some leaves, which others said were 'pizen.' Being 'pizened,' she waited to die, but didn't, all because the poison cured her. The rest of the story is, in brief: Poison leaves—syrup—Old Mother—ass of a 'doctor' from America came home—and the syrup is now made here by ——, but as we are not advertising it, we refer to the circular. We are willing, however, to say that it proposes to cure 'the strange and peculiar disease' of this country. It is well to know that we have but one disease, even if it is 'strange and peculiar.' From the symptoms given we should say that it was 'spring fever,' or may be laziness. The unpleasant thing about this 'Old Mother Siegel's stuff is that it is in this country called the 'Shaker Extract of Roots.' That the Shakers, whose name has always been a synonym for honesty and fair dealing, should have their good name attached to a miserable quack medicine, is to be regretted. Non-resistence is one of their principles, and we suppose they will submit to the injury of having their good name misapplied rather than prosecute for libel those who have thus misused it."

Petroleum Notes.

In 1875 Riga imported from the United States 6,486 tons of petroleum; 1876, 3,261; 1877, 3,225; 1878, 2,289; 1879, 2,608; and in the year 1880 the import is calculated at 1,800 tons.

There has been considerable decrease in the sale of petroleum this year at Riga, as the Russian article has found its way to that market; but American petroleum may hold its place if shipped in superior quality and in sound barrels, so as to avoid much leakage.

Immense oil veins have recently been struck in Sweetwater County, Wyoming Territory. A company has been formed for boring and working, and the president of the company guarantees that they can produce 50,000 barrels per day when they require it.

It is stated that an important discovery has been made in the Petroleum Oil Company's workings at Salt Creek Coorong, South Australia, namely, that at a depth of 225 feet a seam of brown shale was bored into without cutting through it. Experts say the substance indicates approach to coal or regular oil-bearing shale.

The production of petroleum in the famous Baku district in the Caucasus has been 2,560,000 metrical cwts. of 100 kilos each in 1880, against 2,049,000 in 1877, 868,100 in 1874, 284,000 in 1870, and 97,400 in 1863. The import of foreign petroleum, which in 1872 still covered 77 per cent of the consumption, only did so to the extent of 27 per cent in 1877.

Late advices inform us that the important petroleum trade of Batavia, Java, will not unlikely soon become a thing of the past, in consequence of the stringency of the harbor regulations, the various lightering companies, as well as the Netherland Steamship Company, having refused to handle or load that article in future under the ruling having reference to it in the port of Batavia. This trade will, therefore, in all likelihood, be transferred to Singapore.

The Canisteo Oil Company have reason to be satisfied with the prospects shown in their well, located six miles north of Canisteo, on what is known as the mouth of Slate Creek. They are now down nearly four hundred feet. They struck casing at one hundred and seventy-five feet; at three hundred and seventy-five feet they struck salt water. On Saturday last they had enough gas to run their machinery with. They have been drilling for about three weeks, and those well calculated by experience to judge, say that the prospects for striking oil are good.

Great pressure is being brought to bear on the Spanish Government to reduce the duty on refined petroleum, which is at present about 11/ more than is paid for the raw oil. The trade urges an alteration which will reduce this difference to about 2/6, a sufficient protective duty to encourage home industry interested in the refining of petroleum. The imports of this article amount to 40,000 tons per annum; but, as the duty on refined oil is enormous, viz: 26½ pesetas per 100 kilos, which is equivalent to £10 per ton, the falling off in the importation of this kind of petroleum has been most remarkable. The total of 1878 was put down at 22,000 tons, whereas in 1880 it reached only 10,000 tons, and the Government has thereby lost something like £100,000 in the import duty.

The Niagara Company have struck several streaks of bad luck since commencing their operations in Washington County. First after reaching a depth of six hundred feet the three hundred feet of 8 inch casing then in place had to be drawn out, and three hundred more put in. Then the shelly rock caved in on top of the auger stem, interfering with the jarring apparatus. Now the drill is in the first sand, eight hundred feet deep, and the well has again caved in above the auger stem. The cable has been cut, and operations are suspended for the present. Mr. Crocker, the manager, says it will take several days to drill this loose rock out and get hold of the tools, then they will put in 800 feet of casing inside the outer casing. President Robbins, whose headquarters is at Burgettstown, seems greatly encouraged at the present indication for oil, and has ordered lumber for two other derricks located in Cross Creek and Hopewell townships.

Asking for Quarter.

It will be remembered by our readers that the State of Pennsylvania, some time since, levied a special tax upon the Standard Oil Company amounting to some $3,000,000, after being unable to obtain from that mysterious organization any statement of its business. Now that the State is about to seize the property of the Company in order to satisfy the levy, the Standard makes the following proposition to the State, which, however, as it appears in the *Bradford Era*, of recent date, we give for what it is worth:

"The Standard Oil Company through its Harrisburg attorney this afternoon filed a communication in the Auditor-General's department in reply to the settlement of $3,145,541.64 made against it for a tax on capital stock including interest and penalties.

"The following is the conclusion of the communication: 'Without discussing at this time the question of the authority of the Auditor-General to thus estimate taxes against a corporation of another State, it is deemed sufficient to suggest that an examination of the data, if any, upon which the account in question is based, which data must of course, be found among the records of the Auditor-General's office, will certainly disclose the fact that the said estimates of taxes is entirely unsupported by reasonable or legal evidence. To the end, however, that the question of its liability to the State of Pennsylvania may be fairly raised for determination by the proper court, I am instructed by the Standard Oil Company to propose that you exercise the power conferred upon you by the Act of April 8th, 1869, to revise the said account and resettle it upon the basis of the capital stock and dividends of the company of which, should this proposition be accepted, a complete report will at once be made upon a claim for tax on capital stock. The State can't under any circumstances recover more than the amount of a tax upon all of the capital stock based upon all of the dividends and the claim of the Commonwealth cannot therefore be prejudiced by the acceptance of this proposition, and in case of its adoption and the settlement of the account as suggested the company will file a

bond with ample security conditioned for the payment of such sum, if any, as may by the proper court be found to be due unto the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.'"

Mr. Beecher on the Standard.

Mr. Beecher on Sunday last indulged in the following remarks on the Standard, which shows the drift public thought is taking in reference to the octopus, he said:

"There were gigantic monopolies not created by governments, but by the force of their wealth. A man goes into the business of oil refining, and sinks a hundred thousand dollars in his plant, and the Standard Oil Company will say to him, 'You must sell out to us or else work under our system, and divide the profits with us.'"

"But isn't this a free country?" he asks.

"Certainly; it is as free for one power as for another," says the Standard Oil Company.

"That company is as imperious as all the Egyptian Pyramids piled one upon the other, and with Pharaoh on top of all. It is the most gigantic monopoly on the earth, and it is not the less cruel and dangerous because one of the leading men in it is a prominent member of a Baptist church in Brooklyn."

The clergy are fortunately not as easily bulldozed as laymen, and the result of this action of Talmage and Beecher may incite others to continue the good work.

New Sources for Glycerine.

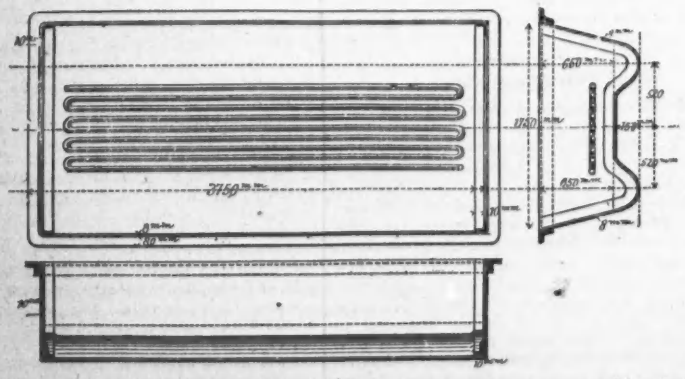
In view of the growing scarcity of glycerine, and the increase in price—amounting to over 75 per cent in the past year—to which we have heretofore alluded, any scheme which promises to provide us with new sources of supply, becomes a matter of the liveliest interest. It is unnecessary to say that attempts to achieve this result are being constantly made, both here and abroad, but most of those heretofore brought out have proved failures when tried on the large scale. Of course the waste lye from soap factories is the chief source to be looked to, and we propose to notice two methods for treating this which have been recently brought before the public. The first is that of Dr. H. Flemming, of Germany, who says, in regard to the amount of glycerine contained in these waste lyes:

"In six different lyes analyzed were found:

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4	No. 5.	No. 6.
Spec. Grav.	1.125	1.243	1.104	1.18	1.114	1.151
Glycerine	7.80%	6.70%	5.50%	4.75%	2.85%	0.92%

"This diversity in the glycerine-contents is accounted for on various grounds: for instance, from the difference in the raw materials which were used in the soap manufacture. A good tallow gives under all circumstances the best glycerine yield, while vegetable fats (which contain less glycerine than tallow) when old, undergo a spontaneous decomposition into free fat acids and glycerine which is lost in the washing of the oil. Besides, the glycerine contents depend also upon the relative concentration of the lyes which serve for saponification. Should the 'savonnier' boil with caustic soda, he uses a much stronger lye than the soap maker who causticizes the soda before use himself; he needs less salt for 'salting out,' and has then, in the under-lye, a higher per cent of glycerine contents."

Dr. Flemming proposes to recover this glycerine by concentrating the spent lye by evaporation in a saddle-shaped shallow boiler, which the following diagram sufficiently describes:



This concentrated lye is then dialyzed by being put into a vessel which is divided into two cells by means of a partition of parchment paper, one of these cells being filled with the lye, while the other contains pure water. The salt, by osmosis, passes through the septum to the water, while water passes through and dilutes the lye, which is again concentrated and dialyzed, and the process repeated until the salt has been all removed from the glycerine and water, which is then finally concentrated, filtered through bone black, etc. If the lye is strongly alkaline, it is neutralized by the addition of sulphuric acid. The process is said not to be an expensive one.

Somewhat different is the process for which a patent (No. 242,272) was granted by our own Patent Office, May 31, 1881. The inventor, after giving the contents of waste lyes, says:

"To obtain an industrial separation of these different bodies, and above all to extract therefrom the glycerine, I first saturate these liquors, cold, with hydrochloric acid to the point of neutralization. The fatty bodies precipitate themselves and are collected. The clear neutral liquid is then evaporated in any suitable furnace or evaporating apparatus. In proportion to the evaporation the salt precipitates. It is then taken out, subjected to the action of a centrifugal separator, and washed. In most cases this salt is nearly pure chloride of sodium. The evaporation is stopped when the liquid attains a density of about 32 deg. Baume. At this degree the glycerine contained in the liquor holds in solution considerable quantities of salt, the greater part of which is eliminated by the following treatment: the glycerinous liquor, at about 32 deg. Baume, is turned into any suitable reservoir, in which hot air is blown through it, or in which it is heated and has cold air blown through it. The air carries off to the last traces the water contained in the glycerine, and there is meanwhile constant precipitation of salt, because the latter is relatively less soluble in anhydrous glycerine. The water might be evaporated from the glycerine *in vacuo*; but that would be more expensive. I obtain, then, as the final result of the evaporation, a highly-concentrated glycerine mixed with crystals of salt. This is subjected to a centrifugal separator to extract the salt, and is washed, the washing-water being afterward treated in the same manner as the soap-liquors. Instead of effecting the separation of the salt by centrifugal action, it may be effected by dialysis.

* * * * * * * * *

"In case it be desired to obtain a glycerine more free from salt I operate as follows: To the glycerine concentrated either by blowing hot air through it or by evaporation *in vacuo*, I add hydrochloric acid in excess, either in the gaseous state or in a liquid state concentrated to about 22 deg. Baume. The chloride of sodium being almost insoluble in an excess of hydrochloric acid, precipitates itself in fine crystals, and is separated by the centrifugal machine. The excess of hydrochloric acid then remaining in the glycerine is separated either by blowing air through it or by the introduction into it of oxide of lead in excess."

How successful either of these plans may prove in practice remains to be seen. Meantime, experiments are making to produce glycerine synthetically, in which point we quote from the *Chemists' Journal* the following:

In 1857 M. Wurtz succeeded [in forming glycerine by acting on the tribromide of allyl, but as this substance was produced from the iodide of allyl, which itself was formed from glycerine, M. Wurtz's process was rather a regeneration than a synthesis.

From this time various attempts were made to perform the synthesis of glycerine without having recourse to substances derived from itself, but they were mostly unsuccessful. In 1872, however, Messrs. Friedel and Silva read a paper before the French Academy of Sciences, in which they described a method of forming glycerine by acting on the chloride of isopropyl with monochloride of iodine, the former substance being readily obtained from other sources than glycerine. The process as described by Messrs. Friedel and Silva is a complicated one, and unfortunately involves the use of sodium amalgam. Acetone is first made by one of several different processes, such as by distilling acetate of barium or calcium at a moderate heat. The acetone thus produced is a limpid mobile liquid of low specific gravity. By acting on acetone with sodium amalgam isopropylic alcohol is obtained, which, by heating with fused zincic chloride, yields propylene gas, this on being passed through concentrated monochloride of iodine forms chloro-iodide of propylene. By acting on this compound with chlorine in the presence of water, we get pure chloride of propylene, which, on being mixed with dry monochloride of iodine, and subjected to a temperature of 140 deg. C in sealed tubes gives us trichlorhydine, and this when heated with water yields a substance which is undoubtedly glycerine. Now the starting point in the synthesis, acetone, may be obtained by a number of cheap processes, and if some more economical reducing agent than sodium amalgam could be found, and if hydrochloric acid could be substituted for hydriodic, there is no reason why the process should not be made commercially available.

Again, propane gas is found in more or less large quantities dissolved in crude petroleum, and from it may be formed trichlorhydine, one of the most important steps in the synthesis of glycerine. It would be odd if we should hereafter make glycerine from the very substance which, by destroying the candle manufacture, will sooner or later cut off the principal source from which we now obtain this indispensable product.

Ancient Methods of Filtration.

The following paper, by Prof. H. Carrington Bolton, Ph. D. of Trinity College, Hartford, which was read before the New York Academy of Sciences, will be found interesting to many of our readers:

The separation of a liquid from solids supended in it, by straining through some material pervious to the one and impentrable to the other, was a familiar process in the remotest antiquity. Observation of various processes in nature, such as the purification of water by trickling through sandy soil, or perhaps the accidental passage of rain water through an outstretched cloth, a garment, or a tent-cover, would obviously suggest the simple expedient. History fails to record the period of the invention or the name of the individual who first put it in practice. Etymological considerations show that filters were early made of fulled wool or felt; the Latin *filtrum*, "a filter," being closely connected with *feltrum*, "felt," or compressed wool, and both are related to the Greek *pilos*, signifying hair. Several writers on the history of science make casual reference to the operations performed by the early chemists; some state in a general way their acquaintance with the processes of distillation, sublimation, filtration, etc.; others are more explicit. Hermann Kopp, in his exhaustive "Geschichte der Chemie," states that "filtration as a chemical process was first accurately described by Geber, who calls it by a special name, *destillatio per filtrum*, 'trickling through a filter,' in contrast to the collection of a liquid by ordinary distillation." Ferdinand Hoefer, in his "Histoire de Chemie," writing of Geber, mentions that he recognizes two kinds of distillation—with and without fire—the former being "per alembicum," and the latter consisting of "une simple filtration." Now, we propose to show that the ancients carried on the operation of filtration in two ways, essentially distinct in principle and in the manner of execution, and that these methods were characterized by two different expressions which have been confounded by the authors named. Moreover, we shall establish this by quotations from writings covering a period of more than two thousand years.

In the first place, an examination of the very passage in Geber's Works, referred to by Kopp and by Hoefer, shows that the method therein described differs radically from filtration as ordinarily conducted at the present time. We quote the passage as found in the works of Geber, "the most famous Arabian Prince and Philosopher," "faithfully englished by R[ichard] R[ussell]," and printed at London in 1678. In the thirteenth chapter of the fourth part of the first book of the "Summe of Perfection," Geber treats of the three kinds of distillation: by an "Alembeck," by a "Decensory," and "by Filter." After describing in quaint language the well known method of using the alembic and the decensory (which differs chiefly in the application of heat on the top of the apparatus), Geber writes thus of filtration: "The Disposition of that which is made by Filter is, that the Liquor to be Distilled be put into a Stone Concha, and the wider part of the Filter put into the said Liquor, even to the Bottom of the Concha, but the narrower part of it hang out over the Orifice of the said Vessel. And under that end of the Filter must be set another Vessel for receiving the Distillation. Therefore when the Filter begins to Distill, the Water with which it was moistened will first Distill off; which ceasing, the Liquor to be Distilled succeeds. Which Liquor, if it be not as yet serene, it must so often be put into the Concha again and redistilled, as until it be Distilled most serene." This dates from the eighth century, and evidently describes a sort of capillary siphoning. The expressions "placing the wider part of the filter" into the liquid and allowing the "narrower part of it to hang out over" the vessel admit of no other interpretation. For convenience of distinguishing this method of filtration from that in which porous sacs are employed, we propose to name the former *anethisis*, a word made from *ana*, "upward," and *ethisis*, "a straining off." A study of the chemical works of the middle ages further shows that the expression "*destillatio per filtrum*" is invariably used to describe *anethesis*, while "*filtratio*" is applied to ordinary filtration. We shall give quotations proving this, but first make brief reference to early records. The ancient Egyptians portray in the rock-cut memorials the operation of filtration in connection with the manufacture of wine. Their simple wine press consisted of a bag in which the grapes were placed, and squeezed by means of two poles turned in contrary directions. Small colanders of bronze have been found at Thebes. Views of the interior of an Egyptian kitchen, cut in the tomb of Rameses III. at Thebes, represent siphons in use for drawing off liquids of various kinds. (Wilkinson.) The ancient Romans employed strainers and colanders (*colum*) made of a great variety of materials. Wine strainers were made of silver and bronze; the poorer classes used linen, and, where nicety was not required, they used those made of broom or of rushes. Strictly speaking, however, percolation through colanders is not filtration, for capillary action plays no part. It is interesting to note that the earliest mention of filtration which a brief search has disclosed refers to the method we have ventured to call *anethisis*. This occurs in Plato's "Symposium," written about four hundred years before the Christian era; the passage is as follows: "Socrates then sitting down, observed, 'It would be well, Agatho, if wisdom were a thing of such a kind as to flow from the party filled with it to the one who is less so, when they touch each other, like water in vessels running by means of a thread of wool from the fuller vessel into the emptier.'" Aristotle, the pupil of Plato, in his essay "De Generatione Animalia," refers to the other process in the following words: "Flesh is produced,

therefore, through the veins and pores, the nutriment being deduced in the same manner as water through earthen vessels not sufficiently baked." This passage, together with others occurring in Plato, shows that both systems of filtration were employed at that early period. Geber, whose clear description of anethesis we have quoted, was followed by the celebrated Arabian physician, Rhazes; he uses the same expression "destillatio per filtrum," in the following passage: "Dissolve as much (common salt) as you wish in five times as much warm soft water, and distill per filtrum and congeal [i. e., crystallize.]" Rhazes died about 930 A. D. Among the early writers on alchemy, no one is oftener quoted than Raymund Lulli, surnamed the Enlightened Doctor (born 1235, died 1315 A. D.). In his works we find the following characteristic passage: "Take, in the name of God, great Bay Salt, as it is made out of the Sea; take a good quantity and stamp very small into a stone mortar; then take Cucurbites of Glass and pour your salt therein; then take fair Well-water, and let your salt resolve into clear water: being all dissolved then distil it by Filter; that is to say, hang a jag Felt or Woolen cloath in the Cucurbite; and let the other end hang in another Glass beside it, set as it were under it, that the water may drop into it that the Felt or Cloath may draw out and that shall be cleer as silver." This unmistakable description of anethisis occurs in the first chapter of a booklet bearing the following title: "Philosophical and Chymical Experiments of the Famous Philosopher Raymund Lulli .... wherein is contained .... the admirable and perfect way of making the great Stone of the Philosophers as .... sometimes practised in England by Raymund Lulli in the time of King Edward the Third." London 1657. Thomas Aquinas, the eminent scholastic teacher of the thirteenth century, who is best known by his theological and metaphysical works, also paid some attention to scientific pursuits, possibly acquiring this taste from his learned master, Albertus Magnus. Aquinas, or the divine Thomas, as he was called by his admirers, defines distillation to be the "purification of waters falling drop by drop, and effected by placing a filter cut in the shape of an iron dart in the little dish containing the water to be distilled." Libavius, in his remarkable work, "Alchymia," sometimes called the first text book of chemistry (published in 1595), devotes two entire chapters to the subjects of distillation and of filtration. In the fourteenth chapter he describes, with much attention to detail, the manner of filtering by means of pieces of felt (*lacinia*) shaped like an ox tongue, the broader portion of which is placed in the vessel containing the liquid to be filtered, and "the apex in the recipient, or, if the vessel has a narrower neck, in a suitable funnel." This demonstrates that the method was not resorted to on account of the want of proper funnels, and suggests that perhaps a special virtue was attributed to a liquid thus purified. Libavius's work contains rude wood cuts illustrating different methods of procedure. For perfecting the purification a series of four vessels was used. These were placed on steps, one above another, and the liquid passed through a capillary siphon from the uppermost to the one immediately below, and thence by another siphon to the third vessel, and so on to the fourth. This series of vessels can be inclosed in a glass-covered box for filtering volatile liquids. Another wood cut represents the lower end of a capillary siphon hanging into a funnel inserted in the neck of a flask. The method thus clearly portrayed is called *destillatio per lacinias*, and is evidently regarded regarded as a process of distillation; ordinary filtration through porous stones and through bibulous paper is treated in another and following chapter. Libavius makes reference to "Hippocrates' Sleeves," by which name were designated conical felt bags used in filtration. Sir Robert Boyle, in his "Experiments touching the Spring of the Air," writes as follows: "Some learned mathematicians have of late ingeniously endeavored to reduce filters to siphons, but still the true cause of the ascension of water and other liquors, both in siphons and in filtration [requires] a clearer discovery and explication." And in another place he gives this "explication:" "The parts of the filter that touch the water being swelled by the ingress of it to their pores are thereby made to lift up the water till it touch the superior parts of the filter that are almost contiguous to them; by which means, these being also wetted and swelled, raise the water to the other neighboring parts of the filter till it have reached the top of it, whence its own gravity will make it descend." These passages can only apply to anethisis, which was apparently a common method of filtration in Boyle's day's.

Again, to trace this process still later, Juncker, in his "Conspectus Chemiæ," published in 1730, describes seven kinds of filtration. These differ chiefly in respect to the materials used; two methods, however, are essentially distinct; the one is styled "*filtratio per chartram bibulam....in fundibulo vitreo*" (filtration through bibulous paper in a glass funnel), and the other is described in the words "*per segmentum panni lanei vel laciniam bombycinam vel funiculos gossypii*" (through shreds of woolen cloth, silken threads, or through little strings of cotton). Our friend, Professor S. A. Lattimore, sends us another reference to this process from "The Laboratory or School of Arts, etc., compiled by G. Smith, sixth edition, London, 1799" (vol. i., p 435); the passage is as follows: *To Separate Water from Wine.*—Put into the cask a wick of cotton, which should soak in the wine by one end and come out of the cask at the bung-hole by the other; and every drop of water which may happen to be mived with the wine will still out by that wick or filter." Thus we see that, so recently as the close of the last century, anethisis was accounted a practical method of filtration. We have not found this method in Boerhaave (1727), nor in Lemery (1675), nor does Faraday, in his "Chemical Manipulations," make any allusion to it. As a process of purification of solutions, it seems to have been lost sight of in modern laboratory practice. We have made trial of the method rendered noteworthy by more than two thousand years' practice, and find that, while the process is quite slow, it has certain advantages. Chief among these is the fact that, when the capillary siphon is adjusted, it requires no further attention; there is no pouring into a constantly emptying funnel, and there is no possibility of overflow. When properly arranged, the last drop of liquid passes from the upper vessel to the lower, and, except in certain cases of extreme divisibility, the filtration is perfect. The process seems particularly adapted to the purification of weak solutions, as of mineral waters, where the insoluble portion is not to be conserved There is obviously much choice in the material of which the capillary siphon is made. We have tried cotton, wool, lampwick, and abestus, and we find stout, silky wads of the latter most serviceable; it is also useful for filtering very acid and alkaline solutions. The rapidity of filtration does not seem to be hastened by lengthening the longer arm of the siphon, and is chiefly dependent on the number of threads in the filter, and on their fineness. In one experiment, thirty-two strands of cotton yarn, filtered twice as fast as sixteen strands, and only half as fast as sixty-four strands. Oil filters much slower than saline solutions, and the latter much slower than pure water. We have used the expression "capillary siphoning" in describing anethisis, and perhaps it needs justification. The ascension of the liquid is due to capillarity, and the descent through the longer arm of the siphon is in obedience to gravity. Siphoning is dependent on atmospheric pressure, and cannot be strictly applied to the present case; yet we find by experiment that, if the lower arm of the woolen threads be raised to the level of the liquid to be filtered, the action ceases, and the form of a siphon is at all events essential to the process. The quotations from ancient authors show that they must have been quite familiar with capillary attraction, yet the first observance of this phenomenon is attributed by some authorities to Franciscus Aggiunti, physician to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, about the beginning of the seventeenth century. (Aggiunti died in 1635.) In conclusion, the object of this paper is not to propose a return to this ancient method of filtration, the modern rapid processes being more in accordance with present needs; but we have thought it not altogether useless to call attention to a neglected process which can in certain cases be employed with advantage. Where the object of filtration is to collect the insoluble portion, it is obviously of no value; whether the process could be advantageously used on a large scale remains to be tested.

An Improved Gas and Oil Separator.

A process for separating the hydrogen gases from carbon oil, and also separating the benzines from the oils after or before treating, has recently been invented by D. Rogers, of Galion, O. This process consists of an arrangement whereby he passes the oil just after treating, and before settling, through a succession of pipes in a drum, and introducing stearine around the pipes in the drum (thus saving the oil coming in contact with raw steam), heating the oil to greater heat than practicable in an agitator or other open vessel. Then passing the oil into the machine, where he separates the gases and light hydro-carbons, driving them off with a strong flash or current of air through a succession of screens and pipes, where he again condenses all these light vapors, and drawing them off in any specific gravity desired from 60 to 80 deg. The oil, after being subject to this process, passes off at another opening, with the test advanced from 7 to 28 deg. The machine also separates the oil into two grades, advancing as before stated, one or the main portion from 7 to 28 deg., and the next grade as high as 28 to 40 deg. This process is all done in a retort, or the oil not being exposed to the atmosphere in any way where it can cause loss from evaporation or shrinkage. The process is simple in construction, cheap and durable to the manufacturer, and requiring the labor of one man to attend to it.

The advantages claimed in this process are that it enables the refiner to use all his heavy benzines as so much distillate, thus adding eight or ten per cent. to the yield of refined oil. It necessarily makes my distillate lighter gravity and color, and will consequently treat easy or with less acid.

Testing Oils with Sulphuric Acid.

It is a familiar experience that when strong sulphuric acid is mixed with oil there is a sudden and considerable rise in temperature produced, sufficient in some cases to become explosive, and on this fact some years ago M. Maumene, a French chemist, based a method of testing the purity of oils, by mixing with a definite weight of oil a fixed amount of acid, and noting the rise in temperature effected. This has since been tested by other observers, and the results found to be sufficiently constant to make this a valuable means of testing oils. All that is needed is an accurate table of results obtained by testing oils of known purity to serve as a standard, and then, with very simple apparatus and a little care in the manipulation, any one can make an examination of a suspected sample, which shall be a near approximation to absolute correctness. As an illustration, Maumene found that, by mixing 50 grammes of olive oil with 10 c. c. of sulphuric acid, the temperature of the mixture was raised to 42 degrees of the centigrade scale (= 75.6 deg. F.). Experiments made by Mr. Fehling gave results corresponding, but not exactly identical, owing to the fact that, having employed smaller quantities, there was a greater proportional loss of heat by radiation and conduction, and the results obtained were consequently somewhat lower. These results established, however, as well as those obtained by M. Maumene, the value of the method as a test of the purity of oils. Thus, Messrs. Faisst and Knauss, operating after Fehling's method, found a rise in temperature of pure olive oil of 38 deg. C. (= 68.4 deg. F.), while with poppy-seed oil the rise was 70 deg. C. (=126 deg. F.), and in mixtures of the two oils the *additional* rise in temperature was regularly 1.6 deg. C. (= 2.9 deg. F.) for every five per cent of the adulterant. Thus, if a sample of pure olive oi was raised from 60 to 135.6 deg. F., a sample containing five per cent of poppy oil would be raised from a temperature of 60 to 138.5 deg., and with ten per cent the temperature should reach 141.4 deg. As nearly all the fatty oils produce a greater increase of temperature than olive oil, it will be seen that this process could be made to indicate not only that adulteration had been resorted to, but also, in many cases, to show the character of the adulterant.

At the meeting of the (English) Society of Public Analysts in May, Mr. Alfred H. Allen read a paper on this subject, of which we make free use in preparing this article. Mr. Allen gives the results of the experiments of Maumene and of Fehling in tabular form, and also gives the results of his own experiments. As Mr. Allen followed the same method as Maumene—using, that is, 10 c. c. of acid to 50 grammes of oil—we have prepared a table from the results obtained by both these observers, which we give below, the thermometric degrees having been changed from Centigrade to Fahrenheit:

Kinds of Oil.	Rise of Temperature. °F.	Observer
Olive Oil, believed to be genuine	75.6	Allen.
Best Salad Oil	56.4,70.2,70.2	"
Rape Oil, Brown, German	91.8, 99	"
Rape Oil, German	90.9	"
Rape Oil, Brown, East Indian	98.1	"
Rape Oil, East Indian	98.8	"
Cotton Seed Oil	108.9	"
" " "	102.6, 106.2	"
Nigger Seed Oil	145.8	"
Linseed Oil, East Indian	196.2	"
" " Baltic	196.2	"
" " Baltic	198, 199.8	"
Cod Liver Oil, pale	203.4	"
Sperm Oil, genuine	81	"
Sperm Oil, genuine, finest	82.8	"
Sperm Oil, believed to be genuine	81	"
Russian "Oleo-Naphtha"	5.4	"
Mineral Lubricating Oil	5.4	"
Shale Lubricating Oil	7.2	"
Resin Oil	34.2	"
Castor Oil	84.6	Maumene
Almond Oil, sweet	94.5 to 96.3	"
Almond Oil, bitter	93.6	"
Arachis Oil, Earth Nut	120.6	"
Beech Nut Oil	117	"
Sesame Oil	122.4	"
Hemp Seed Oil	176.4	"
Poppy Seed Oil	154.1	"
Horsefoot Oil	92.7	"
Tallow Oil	73.8 to 78.3	"
Walnut Oil	181.8	"

We have not included in this table any of the results obtained by Fehling and other observers, and in cases where both observers experimented on the same oil, we have given but one result, as they are so nearly the same that they may be regarded for all practical purposes as identical.

We pass over Mr. Allen's discussions as to several points of procedure, and content ourselves by giving directions for manipulation for the benefit of those of our readers who may desire to make the experiments for themselves. The apparatus required consists of a thermometer, the bulb of which is bare so that it may be used to stir the mixed oil and acid, some beaker glasses of suitable size, and a pipette from which to drop the acid. To test a sample of oil, put 50 grammes (1 oz. 4½ drachms apothecaries' weight) by weight of it into a beaker glass, and add to it gradually 10 cubic centimetres (2½ fluid drachms, apothecaries' measure) by measure of strong sulphuric acid, stirring the mixture constantly with the thermometer, and noting the highest point reached by the mercury, which will indicate the temperature desired. In the case of linseed and some other oils giving a high temperature, it is necessary that the beaker glass should be somewhat tall, as the mass swells considerably during the manipulation. It will be seen that this method may be applied to all of the oils in the list, and, if carefully performed, will serve to indicate mixtures of any two of them.

Elixir of Salicylic Acid.

Salicylic acid	2 parts.
Alcohol	12 "
Dissolve and add	
Simple elixir	100 "

Each tablespoonful contains about 5 grs. of salicylic acid. This elixir should not be given with water.

Established 40 Years.

T. H. NEVIN & CO. Strictly PURE WHITE LEAD PITTSBURGH PA.

PIONEER PAINT WORKS,
T. H. NEVIN & CO., Limited,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PIONEER PREPARED PAINTS
PITTSBURGH, PA.
$30.00 IN GOLD FOR ANY ADULTERATION FOUND IN THIS BRAND

Brooklyn White Lead Co.,
INCORPORATED 1825.
CORRODERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE WHITE LEAD
RED LEAD AND LITHARGE,
Office 82 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK

The Atlantic White Lead AND LINSEED OIL CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE WHITE LEAD,
("ATLANTIC")
RED LEAD, LITHARGE,
For Painters and Glassmakers,
LINSEED OIL,
RAW, BOILED, AND REFINED,
In Casks or Barrels.
ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD CO. PURE WARRANTED ROBERT COLGATE & CO. TRADE MARK
ROBERT COLGATE & CO., 287 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

CHARLES MOSER & CO.,
59, 61 & 63 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Pure White Lead, Zinc White,
COLORS DRY AND IN OIL, COACH COLORS IN JAPAN, ARTISTS' OIL COLORS IN TUBES,
Economy Ready-Made Paints.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in **PAINTERS' SUPPLIES.**
Agents for our ARTISTS' TUBE COLORS in Eastern and Middle States,
J. MARSCHING & CO. - - - - 21 Park Place, New York.

PURE WHITE LEAD IN LIQUID FORM.
Prepared with LINSEED OIL and DRYERS, ready for use, Put up in 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 lb. cans, sealed. Also
Pure White Lead Colors, In Paste and Liquid Form,
Made from STRICTLY PURE CARBONATE OF LEAD AND THE BEST COLORING MATTER, with LINSEED OIL AND DRYERS, ALL SIZED PACKAGES.
WARRANTED ABSOLUTELY PURE.
THE BRADLEY WHITE LEAD CO., - 181 Water Street, New York.

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO. STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD PITTSBURGH, PA.

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.
CORRODERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD,
(DRY AND IN OIL.)
RED LEAD, LITHARGE and ORANGE MINERAL,
Office, 39 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Awarded the GOLD MEDAL PREMIUM by the Pittsburgh Tradesmen's Industrial Institute, over all competitors for the BEST WHITE LEAD. Our price is as low as that of any other Corroder. Freight equalized with any city where White Lead is manufactured. CORRESPONDENCE FROM BUYERS SOLICITED

R. EVANS. R. EVANS, JR.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
Rich'd Evans & Son,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
GLUE.
P. O. Box 66. BUFFALO, N. Y

JOHN D. McGLINCEY,
ESTABLISHED 1868.
BROKER IN
PAINTS, WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL AND CHEMICALS.
106 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK

PENNSYLVANIA WHITE LEAD WORKS
THE ORIGINAL
B. A. FAHNESTOCK LEAD,
ESTABLISHED 1844,

FAHNESTOCK, HASLETT & SCHWARTZ. STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD

Is now Branded:

Our prices are as low and our terms as favorable as those of any reputable brand of STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD.

PENNA WHITE LEAD WORKS FORMERLY B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO. TRADE MARK ESTABD 1844 PITTSBURGH.

Address all orders to—
C. F. WELLS & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

COLLIER WHITE LEAD AND OIL CO.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD,
RED LEAD AND LITHARGE,
RAW, BOILED AND REFINED
LINSEED OIL
COLD PRESSED AND PURE DARK
CASTOR OIL.
AGENTS:
J. A. & W. BIRD & CO., *Boston.* G. W. BANKER, *New York.*
EDWARD H. ROWLEY, *Philadelphia.*

PAINT MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 28, 1881.

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

		For the Week.	Since Jan. 1
Chalk	tons	.....	7579
Glue	lbs	71961	1147141
Zinc Oxide	"	98017	1053994
Ultramarine	"	7199	424436
Terra Alba	tons	.....	1527
Barytes	"	.....	876
China Clay	"	500	4253
Drop Black	lbs	19095	258314
Iron Oxide	"	.....	363640
Litharge	"	.....	40549
Paints	pkgs	110	987
Manganese	lbs	.....	73922
Ochre	"	290391	1478521
Orange Mineral	"	.....	310841
Paris White	"	.....	687876
Plumbago	tons	650	4924
Pumice Stone	lbs	.....	249313
Red Lead	"	.....	78187
Rotten Stone	"	.....	45390
Sienna	"	.....	105842
Umber	"	.....	248100
Venetian Red	"	.....	1478920
White Lead	"	21307	378249
Talc	"	.....	653427
Lead	pigs	.....	18161

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

Zinc Oxide	bbls	50	530
Paints	pkgs	261	2777

Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise especially stated and buyers of small lots must expect to pay an advance.

White Lead, Zincs, Etc.

Pig lead has been more active the past week, and a firmer feeling prevails, though the market is not quotably higher. Sales have been made of 500 tons common at 4¼c, and this was the firm quotation at the close. Refined is still held at 4⅝@4¾c, but does not receive much attention.

In white lead there is nothing of special interest to note. The position of the market is the same as when we last wrote; city corroders are still willing to accept 7½c less 5½% for large lots, and 7c less 2½% to 7c net for jobbing lots according to quantity. There is a steady demand, but no disposition is shown by buyers to anticipate future requirements. No dry lead is offering, either city or Western made. But little Western lead in oil is finding its way to this market at present, corroders finding a steady outlet nearer home. Sales have been made the past week of several carloads to arrive at 6¾@6⅞c.

American oxide of zinc still meets with a moderate jobbing demand, and the market remain steady at unchanged prices. The sales making bring 4½c for best, 4¼c for ordinary, and 4@4½c for common. French is only selling in a retail way, but is steadily held at our quotations.

At the close the following were the prices current:

American Dry White Lead	@		6½
" Pure White Lead, in oil	6¾@		7
English White Lead, in oil	8¾@		9
Zinc White, Paris, G S, 50 bbls.	@		8½
" " " G S, 10 bbls.	@		8¾
" " " G S, Less	@		9
" " " R S, 50 bbls.	@		7
" " " R S, 10 bbls.	@		7⅛
" " " R S, Less	@		7
" " Antwp R S, 50 bbls.	@		6¾
" " " R S, 10 bbls.	@		6⅞
" " " R S, Less	@		7
" " V M Co. grinding poppy oil, Green Seal	11	@	11½
Zinc White, V M Co. grinding in poppy oil, Red Seal	9	@	9½
Zinc White, Fr., in varnish	16	@	20
" " Am. ex. dry	4¼@		4½
" " No. 1, "	4	@	4¼
" " in oil	6½@		7
" " in varnish	14	@	18
China White	14	@	16¼
Flake "	13	@	15
Kremnitz, White	16	@	20
Fulton White, dry	@		6¼
" " in oil	@		7
Breinig's Lithogen Lead	@		8

Dry Colors.

The demand for the dry colors, taken as a whole, has not been as good during the past week, but some articles on the list are still meeting with considerable attention. There have been few changes in prices, the most important being a decline in Paris green, which has dropped from the comparatively high rates almost to a limit with the figures ruling before the "boom" was inaugurated. The remainder of the list, with the exception of American vermilion, remains very steady.

REDS.

There is nothing of special interest to note in the market for the red pigments this week. The demand, which has continued very good since the season opened, is beginning to show signs of abatement, but there is still a fair degree of activity in many of the articles. There are no changes of importance to chronicle, a very steady tone prevailing throughout the market.

Red lead, although the demand has been continuous and large for some months past, is still wanted and manufacturers are taxed to their utmost to meet the calls made upon them. Prices however do not advance, being affected some what by the fluctuating market for pig lead and sharp competition between manufacturers. Very few sales are made for prompt delivery, owing to the scarcity of supplies, the bulk of the goods sold being for future delivery, some contracts running as far ahead as next October. The reported transactions foot up some 40 tons at a range of 6@6¼c, the larger portion at 6@6¼c.

Litharge continues in demand both for prompt and future delivery, but as stocks are light most of the sales making are for forward delivery. The market is firm and prices are unchanged. We have sales to note of 15 tons at 5⅞@6c and 20 tons at 6@6¼c.

American orange mineral is selling fairly in a jobbing way but no important transactions have come within our notice. There is not much offering for prompt delivery, but there seems to be a sufficient quantity to satisfy the wants of consumers. We hear of sales of 5 tons at 8¼@8½c and 5 tons at 8¼@8¾c, according to quantity. There is some demand for German but the orders received are generally for small lots. Holders demand 7¾@8c, and at these figures we learn of sales of a few cks. For English there is little or no inquiry, retail lots alone finding sale. For these, buyers pay 8@8½c according to quantity, but round lots might be obtained at a shade below the inside price. French is unchanged. We hea of none offering or selling except in a retail way. The nominal quotation is 11½@12½c as to quantity.

Quicksilver vermilion is unchanged. The demand continues very fair but there is an absence of orders for large lots. The sales are mostly of lots less than 500 lbs, and aggregate 4000 lbs at 49@52½c, as to quantity and package. The market closes firm at 52½c for lots of less than 500 lbs in 30 and 50 lb bags, 50c for 500 lbs and over in 30 and 50 lb bags, and 1c per lb less in bulk packages of 100 lbs or more.

American vermilion is dull, and the market is unsettled, though a really pure article is held steadily up to previous quotations. We quote 11½@11¾c for pure scarlet, with other grades to be had down to 10½c and possibly lower, a fair quality being quotable at 11@11¼c. Only small sales have been reported since our last.

Artificial vermilion is steady and unchanged. There is a very good demand to be noted, but the sales reported are not of large quantities.

Carmine is in very fair demand, and is steadily held at $5 for 25 lbs and over, and $5 25 for smaller quantities. Sales are reported of 150 lbs at $5@5 25, and 50 lbs at $5.

English crocus martus is without animation, the only sales making being of a retail nature. The market is steady, a range of 3½@5c being still quoted. For domestic brands there is a very good demand to be noted, but no large sales are reported. Prices are firm, the quotation given below being still current.

English venetian red is moving off fairly in a jobbing way from store but there is little inquiry for lots to arrive, the larger buyers having anticipated their wants earlier in the season. Stocks on the spot are not excessive, but are ample to supply all requirements. Prices are steady and unchanged. Sales have been reported since our last of 100 bbls Cookson's, from store, at $1 45@1 50 as to quantity, and 200 bbls Diamond H to arrive at $1 25. Cookson's, to arrive, is quotable at $1 42½, and other makes at $1 25@1 40.

American venetian red is unchanged. There is a fair demand to be noted, and prices remain firm as quoted. We hear of sales of a few bbls low grade at 87½c, and 150 bbls best at $1 30@1 35 at New York.

The market closes with the following list of prices current:

Carmine, No. 40	5 00	@	5 25
Crocus Martus, Imported	3½	@	5
" " American	1¾	@	3
Indian Red, American	1½	@	1¾
" " Standard American	2	@	3¼
" " English	5	@	13
Tuscan " "	11½	@	13
Turkey " "	12	@	15
Litharge, English Flake	10	@	10½

JOHN JEWETT & SONS.

JEWETT'S PERFECTLY PURE LINSEED OIL RAW, BOILED & REFINED.

JEWETT & SONS PERFECTLY PURE WHITE LEAD TRADE MARK

181 Front St., NEW YORK.

T. J. McCOY. T. H. McCOY

AMERICAN WHITE LEAD CO. STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD LOUISVILLE

AMERICAN White Lead Co.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
CORRODERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Pure White Lead
Dry and in Oil.
We guarantee our manufactures to be STRICTLY PURE

SALEM LEAD CO.,
SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS.
BOSTON OFFICE, - - - - 21 PEARL STREET,
CORRODERS AND GRINDERS OF
Pure White Lead,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LEAD PIPE and SHEET LEAD from 5-8 to 8 Inches in Width.
All goods warranted to be equal to those of any other Manufacturer.

BATTELLE & RENWICK,
163 Front Street, New York,
AGENTS FOR
THE ULSTER White Lead Co.
Niagara Laboratory, Refined Saltpetre,
BROOKLYN SULPHUR WORKS,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN
Chemicals, Nitrate of Soda, Crude Saltpetre, &c., &c.

THE ULSTER WHITE LEAD Co. PERFECTLY PURE SAUGERTIES, N.Y. BATTELLE & RENWICK

The Bradley WHITE LEAD COMPANY.

THE BRADLEY WHITE LEAD CO. WARRANTED PURE WHITE LEAD NEW YORK

181 Water Street.

JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS. WARRANTED PURE WHITE LEAD. PHILADA.

TRADE MARK.

JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS.
231 South Front Stre t,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE WHITE LEAD
Red Lead, Litharge
ORANGE MINERAL, LINSEED OIL
And Painters' Colors.

LONG ISLAND WHITE LEAD WORKS.
JOHN NICHOL & CO.,
White Lead and Zinc Paints.
99 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

AGENTS FOR
Foster, Blackett & Wilson
Newcastle, Eng.
Manfrs of
ORANGE MINERAL,
WHITE LEAD,
LITHARGE, Etc.

Lee Smith & Co
IMPORTERS OF

AGENTS FOR
Sissons, Brothers & Co.,
HULL, ENG.
Manufacturers
GOLDEN OCHRE,
PARIS WHITE,
PATENT DRYER
INDIAN RED,
VENETIAN RED,
AND COLORS

PAINTS for GRINDERS & JOBBERS USE.
Ochres, Umbers, Siennas, China Clay & English White Lead.
REFINERS OF PURE BEESWAX.
86 Beekman St., NEW YORK

IMPROVED
English Vermilion!

Guaranteed equal in body and SUPERIOR in permanency to Quicksilver Vermilion, as it will NOT TURN BLACK on exposure.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION TO

Pope & Brown Color Co.,

64 John Street, NEW YORK CITY.

BILLINGS, TAYLOR & CO.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO,
MAKERS OF
FINE COLORS
ORIENTAL VERMILION,
A Substitute for ENGLISH VERMILION.
PERSIAN RED,
A Substitute for American or Scarlet Vermilion
Chrome Greens and Yellows,
French Standard Green,
Chinese and Prussian Blues.
Also Manufacturers of
Colors and Paints Ground in Oil and Superfine Coach Colors.

HORE, BARNETT & Co.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
RUBOIDE VERMILION.
FAR CHEAPER AND MORE BRILLIANT THAN THE BEST ENGLISH.

ALSO SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
Coal Tar Products of C. Lowe & Co.
Carbolic Acid, Cresylic Acid,
Picric Acid, Rosolic Acid, Etc.
235 Pearl St., New York.

CHARLES M. CHILDS, 225 Pearl St., New York
MAKER OF
PARIS GREEN
And Ready-mixed Paints

IMPROVED
ENGLISH VERMILION,
GUARANTEED EQUAL TO QUICKSILVER VERMILION
And at a much lower figure. Samples sent by mail on application to
POPE & BROWN COLOR CO.,
64 John Street, New York.

COLORS AND PAINTS
OF EVERY KIND,
In Oil, Water, Drv or
READY MIXED.
UNEXCEPTIONABLY THE BEST
GREENS,
SWISS and IMPERIAL FRENCH.

JOHN LUCAS & CO.,
Offices, 141–3 North Fourth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Wm. E. LUCAS,
89 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

ATOMIZING MILLS.
(LIPSEY'S PATENT.)
For DRY GRINDING of
MINERALS, PAINT-STUFFS, DRUGS,
PHOSPHATES and BONES.
Does a large amount of fine work. Product guaranteed.
Send for circular or call on
WILLIAM BELL & CO.,
57 Broadway, (Room 11), New York.

"	American Powdered ..	5½@		6¼
Red Lead,	English.....	9	@	9½
"	American	6	@	6½
Orange Mineral,	English.....	8	@	8½
" "	French	11½@		12
" "	German.....	7½@		8¼
" "	American.....	8¼@		8¾
Rose Pink,	English	9½@		10
"	American	8½@		9¼
Vermilion,	Imported English....		@	
"	Am. Quicksilver, blk.		@	49
"	" " bgs.	50	@	52½
"	Chinese	80	@	85
"	Trieste.....	75	@	80
"	American	11¼@		11¾
"	Artificial	30	@	45
Venetian Red.	Cookson's.....	1 42½@	1	50
" "	H. R. & Co.....	1 40	@ 1	45
" "	Bell Brand.....		@ 1	40
" "	Diamond H . ..	1 22½@	1	25
" "	American....	1 30	@ 1	35

YELLOWS.

The demand for the yellow pigments has been moderate during the week under review, as most buyers have completed their supplies for the season. Rochelle ochre is selling from store in 1 to 5 ck lots, and the sales reported foot up some 75 cks at $1 30@1 35 as to brand and quantity. Nothing is doing in lots to arrive, the principal buyers having contracts made early in the spring. A very good demand for domestic ochres is to be noted, but large lots are neglected. There have been sales reported of 255 bbls single washed Bermuda at 1¼ and 67 bbls double washed at 1¼@1¾c. Other brands bring ¾@1c according to color and quantity, and some low grades suitable for oil-cloth making are obtainable at less. For chrome yellow there is a fair jobbing demand to be noted, and prices remain steady as quoted below. At the close the following were the prices:

Chrome Yellow.....		10	@	30
Ochre, Rochelle.....	1	25	@ 1	40
" Havre.....			@	
" Washed Dutch			@	
" " French.....			@	
" " Nat Oxford, imp.			@	
" " " pow			@	
" Golden.....		8¼@		8½
" Domestic		¾@		1¾

BLUES.

There is nothing of interest to note in the market for the blue pigments. Trade in both laundry and painters' blues is beginning to slacken off, and but little further activity is looked for until the Fall demand sets in. Prices are steadily maintained, no changes of consequence having occurred. Cobalt oxide is without animation and only small sales are reported. English brings $3@3 10 in lots as wanted, but there is nothing to be had below the inside price, stocks being light and holders unwilling to force sales at the expense of a decline. German is selling to some extent in a small way at $3, but buyers of large lots could no doubt do 25c per lb better. There is nothing of special interest to be noted in regard to ultramarine. There is a good steady demand, and prices are maintained. We repeat our quotations as follows:

Chinese Blue.....		55	@	65
Prussian "		30	@	60
Soluble "		50	@	75
Cobalt Oxide	2	75	@ 3	10
Ultramarine Blue.		14	@	20
Celestial "		5½@		8
Blue Verditer.....		25	@	30
" Refiners		60	@	75

BROWNS.

The demand for the brown pigments is improving, but the movement is not large. We have sales to report of 25 tons raw lump Turkey umber at 1 30c, and 40 cks raw lump Italian sienna at 5½c. The market closes at the following prices:

Sienna, Italian, burnt and powd.	6	@	6¼
" " " lumps		@	3½
" " raw powd.....	7	@	7½
" " " lumps.....		5½@	5½
" American, burnt & powd		2½@	3
" " raw		2½@	3
Umber, Turkey, burnt & powd.		3½@	4
" " " lumps...		3 @	3¼
" " raw & powd..		3½@	3½
" " " lumps....	1	30 @	1½
" " Am. burnt....		1½@	1½
" " " raw.....		1½@	1¼
Vandyke Brown, English.....		6 @	8
" " American.....		3 @	4
Spanish Brown		1 @	1⅛

GREENS.

The renewal of activity in the demand for Paris green which had been looked for with the return of warm weather has failed to make its appearance, and as stocks are beginning to accumulate in manufacturers' hands, there is a tendency to meet buyers more than half way, and during the week just closed prices have declined to 18@ 18½c. These prices are, however, almost entirely nominal, and it is thought buyers of large quantities could obtain further concessions. The sales reported were 6000 lbs at 18c and 10000 lbs at 18@18½c. A fair demand for nearly all the other articles is noticeable, but there are no large orders. The following were the quotations at the close:

Chrome Green.....	10	@	18
Athens "	11	@	13
Magnesia "	11	@	13
Hibernia "	14	@	18
Paris "	18	@	18½
Brunswick Green.....	7	@	10
English Bronze Green..... ...	13	@	15
" Quaker "	13	@	16
French Verdigris, powd.....	35	@	45

BLACKS.

There continues a very good demand for the black pigments, all kinds being wanted though the orders are generally for small quantities. Prices are steady and unchanged and we continue to quote:

English Drop Black..... ...	14	@	18
American " "	10	@	14
Frankfort " "	25	@	30
American Ivory.....		2½@	3
L'mpblk, prime, (L. Martin & Co)	20	@	25
" Ordinary "	5	@	8
" Medium, (S. Cabot, Jr).	15	@	25
" 2d quality "	10	@	15

NATIONAL WHITE LEAD WORKS.

F. W. GERDES & BRO.

Corroders and Manufacturers of

White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Etc.

ALSO PROPRIETORS OF

ECLIPSE PAINT WORKS,

FOR THE SPECIAL MANUFACTURE OF ALL COLORS OF

Petroleum Barrel Paint,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Baugh's Patent

Sectional Mills

FOR CRUSHING, GRINDING & PULVERIZING RAW BONES, PHOSPHATE ROCK, PLASTER, CEMENT, FIRE CLAY, DYEWOODS, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MINERALS, ORES OF VARIOUS KINDS, SHELLS, LIME, AND ALL HARD SUBSTANCES. Send for Illustrated Circular.

BAUGH & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

PARKER & GOTTWALD,

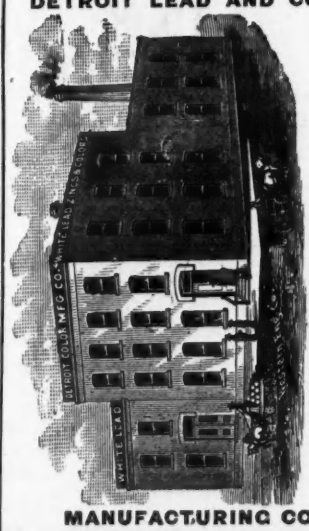
Makers of

Sample Cards

For Mixed Paint Manufacturers,

Cleveland, OHIO

DETROIT LEAD AND COLOR



MANUFACTURING CO.

Manufacturers of White Lead, Zinc, Putty and Colors.

Office and Factory, 135 Bates St, near cor. Mich. Grand Av.

J. H. Worcester, Manager, Detroit, Mich.

BERGEN PORT

ZINC WORKS.

MINES: Lehigh Valley, Pa. WORKS & FURNACES: Bergen Port, N. J

The only Miners and Manufacturers of

PURE LEHIGH

SPELTER,

From Lehigh Ore.

Especially adapted for Cartridge Metal and German silver Also Manufacturers of

BERGEN PORT

OXIDE ZINC,

Superior for Liquid Paints, on account of its body and wearing properties.

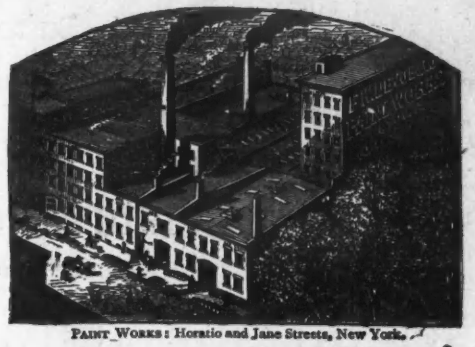
F. OSGOOD & CO., Proprietors.

E. A. FISHER, Agent,

18 Burling Slip, New York.

500 BOXES White Castile Soap; 50 boxes Green Castile soap. For sale by GANTZ, JONES & CO., 176 Duane St., N. Y.

TRADE MARK.



PAINT WORKS: Horatio and Jane Streets, New York.

F. W. DEVOE & CO.

MAKERS OF

DRY COLORS,

AND

Colors Ground in Oil,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD AND ZINC WHITE

Ready - Mixed Paints,

Varnishes and Japans,

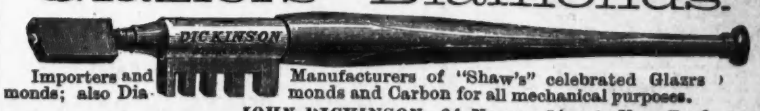
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

COR. OF FULTON & WILLIAM STS.

NEW YORK.

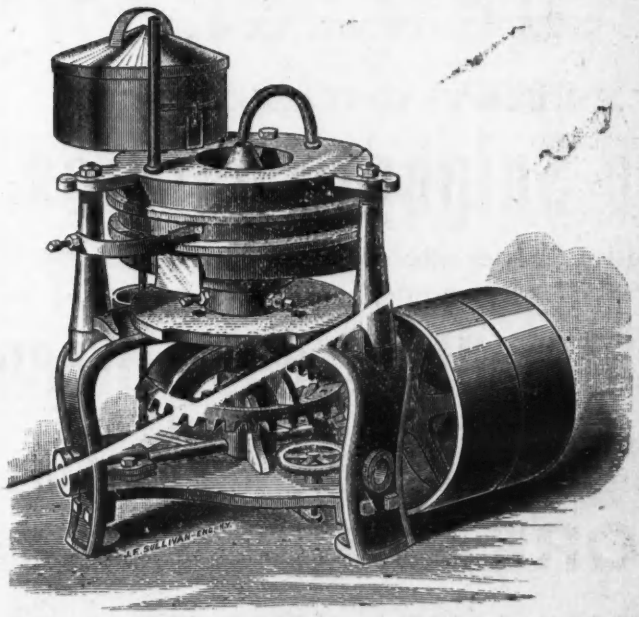
Glaziers' Diamonds.



Importers and Manufacturers of "Shaw's" celebrated Glaziers' Diamonds; also Diamonds and Carbon for all mechanical purposes.

JOHN DICKINSON, 64 Nassau Street, New York.

The Daniels Patent Paint Mills,



Cooled with water, of which a constant current is passed around the edge of each stone near the grinding surface, where heat is generated, for grinding Coach Colors in Japan and Varnish.

Also common mills, no cooling, some with mixers attached, suitable for heavy oil colors. Complete mill for liquid paints and water colors, geared to run fast. Also mill with iron curb hopper, stool and shoe, complete for dry colors.

The stones of all my mills are ground to perfect face with fine emery, and therefore will grind fine from the start.

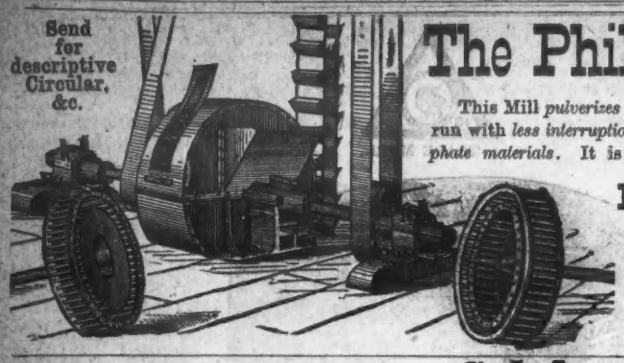
Frame all iron and bearings all attached to frame, so there is no trouble with cogs getting out of line.

WILLIAM DANIELS,

Patentee and Sole Manufacturer,

55 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Send for descriptive Circular, &c.



The Philadelphia Disintegrating BONE MILL.

This Mill *pulverizes Bone* to any required fineness, makes a *superior product*, and will do *more work* in a given time, and can be run with *less interruption* than any other Bone Mill known, and it is *equally adapted* to *pulverizing* and *mixing Phosphates* and *Phosphate materials*. It is adapted to *hard* and *refractory materials generally*,

Besides Ores, Chalk, Alum, Paint Materials, Drugs, Dyes, Spices, Etc.

Address

KREIDER, CAMPBELL & CO., Sole Manufacturers,

1030 Germantown Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Parker's Cement, Paint.

MANUFACTURED BY

Celebrated Cottage Colors,

PUREST AND BEST PAINT IN THE MARKET.

WARREN, PARKER, CARY & CO., Manufacturers

White Lead and Colors.

Chicago.

GENTIAN ROOT—40 bales extra quality for sale by GANTZ, JONES & Co., 176 Duane Street, New York.

---

300 Bbls handsome quality GLAUBER SALTS For sale by GANTZ, JONES & CO., 176 Duane st., N. Y.

Manufacturers of all kind of

BRUSHES,

JOHN G. McMURRAY & CO.,

277 Pearl Street, New York.

Belden's Metallic Paint,

BROWN AND DRAB,

Composed largely of Oxide of Iron.

GUARANTEED THE FINEST AND BEST In the Market.

Address **BELDEN & CO.,**

Washington Co. Putnam, N. Y

Trade Mark Patented—Paint Patented.

Iron Clad Paint Co.,

Factory 75 & 77 Central Way. Sec. and Treas., No. 3 Case Building,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Order direct from the

Iron Clad Paint Co.

And get the genuine article, and save liability of suit for using an article made in violation of the patents issued to Wm. Green, and now owned by this company.

IRON CLAD PAINT is the most durable, most fire proof, and CHEAPEST PAINT MADE. Furnished both Dry and Ground in Oil. Used by nearly all the Railroads.

AMBER LINSEED OIL

Is not a humbug, but is a first class and satisfactory substitute for pure linseed; the defects which heretofore existed in its color and smell have been overcome, and it is now as near perfect as any substitute can be made. It has exactly the same body, dries as hard and as quickly, and does not curdle paints.

Samples sent and prices quoted on application.

We also manufacture LIQUID DRYERS, METALLIC PAINTS, ASPHALTUM VARNISHES, Etc., Etc.

Eagle Paint and Varnish Works, P. O. Box 30, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHERWIN, WILLIAMS & CO.

MANUF'RS

FINEST PAINTS AND COLORS.

CLEVELAND.

GENERAL OFFICES, 137 WATER STREET.

WORKS, CANAL & MICHIGAN STS.

CHICAGO.

JOHN F. WEARE, RESIDENT MANAGER.

175 RANDOLPH STREET.

BURGESS & NEWTON

NEW HAVEN, CONN.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRST QUALITY

Pure Sulphate Barytes.

Would call the attention of Buyers to the SUPERIOR QUALITY of our manufacture

Celebrated Marseilles Green

TRADE MARK.

WOOD'S NEW

PARISIAN VERMILION.

Substitute for English.

Finest colors for Lithographers, Printers, Paper Makers and Painter's use.

Henry Wood's Son & Co.

Boston, Mass.

Established by Henry Wood, 1837.

POWDERED { TURKEY UMBER / ITALIAN SIENNA } *RAW AND BURNT*

Constantly on hand. Powdering done at Short Notice.

JERSEY CITY WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

C. A. WOOLSEY Proprietor.

FULTON WHITE,

(Formerly known as Griffiith's Patent White.)

Has been in use in England and on the Continent for several years, acquiring a high reputation as a Pigment.

It has 20 to 25 per cent *more body and covering power* than the very best White lead.

It is *far whiter* than *White Lead* and not injured by fou gases, nor by exclusion of light.

It works *very freely* under the brush, thereby saving much *time and Labor*.

It is entirely *non-poisonous* and *absolutely harmless* to those working with it.

It is highly approved by *all practical painters* using it, whose *testimonials* can be seen at our office.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

Hore, Barnett & Co.,

235 Pearl street, N. Y.

Factories:

BROOKLYN, N. Y., NEWARK, N. J.

PARIS PURPLE POISON

A SUBSTITUTE FOR PARIS GREEN,

MANUFACTURED BY

A. POIRRIER, - - of Paris, France.

The above article as a substitute for Paris Green, for the destruction of the Potato Bug, Army Worm, and all known Insects, is superior to any similar article on the market. Packed in one, two and five pound boxes; also barrels of about 300 lbs. For quotations apply to our Agents:

JOHN B. WADE, 40 Murray Street, New York. BOSTON DYEWOOD AND CHEMICAL CO., 108 Milk St., Boston

ANDREYKOVICZ & DUNK, 106 North Front St., Philad'a. ROLLINS, SHAW & CO., 186 Fifth Avenue Chicago

DYE MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 28, 1881.

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

		For the Week.	Since Jan. 1
Acid Picric	lbs	1660	29328
Albumen	"		154012
Aniline Colors	"	4600	304295
Annatto	"		72780
" Seed	"		156485
Cochineal	"	1044	363819
Cudbear	"		98601
Cutch	"	7723549	11194254
Divi Divi	"		384314
Fustic	tons	6½	3809
"	pcs	12000	34790
Galls	lbs		96473
Gambier	"		7410891
Garancine	"		565319
Indigo	"	53966	759265
Logwood	tons	455	16590
Madder	lbs	36139	365083
Orchill	"	38943	521813
Potash Pruss	"		2370885
" Bich	"		547148
Redwood	tons		95
Sapanwood	"		171
Sumac	lbs		2107904
Turmeric	"		642234
EXTRACTS.			
Logwood	lbs		223475
Sumac	"	2570	442743
Fustic	"		61165
Indigo	"	9322	243192
Chestnut	"		227609

The dye market for the past week has shown a fair degree of activity for the time of year and dealers are not disposed to complain. No large lots are moving but orders for immediate wants are free. Prices remain firm in anticipation of a large Fall demand and no changes of moment have occurred, except in cutch, which is lower.

Indigo remains unchanged. The demand is slow and entirely for jobbing lots, consumers indicating no desire to anticipate future requirements. Stocks are well controlled, and holders consequently are firm in their views, refusing to grant concessions from ruling rates. The reported sales of Bengals aggregate 10 cs medium to good grades at our quotations. There is still no movement to be noted in Gautemalas, but the market closes steady. The soft kinds have a fair jobbing demand, and we notice sales of 15 cases different kinds within the range.

Cochineal is not moving except in a retail way and the market is weak and depressed, but no, quotably lower.

Cutch is depressed under large stocks and a lack of demand. Since our last the market has declined, and prime is now obtainable at 6c. Even this large concession from previous rates has failed to stimulate the demand, and the market closes dull.

Gambier is held very firmly at 4@4¼c as to quantity. These figures are above buyers views, and they refuse to make purchases except as absolute wants necessitate. We hear of sales of 100 bales at our quotations.

Sicily sumac still meets with a fair demand in 1 to 5 ton lots, but invoices are neglected. The sales making bring $80, but holders would accept $77 50 on large orders.

Logwood has not been as active the past week, the recent sales appearing to have supplied consumers for the present. Stocks are accumulating and holders manifest a disposition to reduce prices, in order to induce larger purchases. The sales the past week foot up some 400 tons, within the range of our quotations.

Fustic still sells fairly, and full prices are realized. The sales reported aggregate 650 tons mostly at $22@22 50.

Annatto seed is unchanged and weak as demand is light. Spot stocks are, however, light, and any actual inquiry would soon exhaust the supply; 8@11c continues to be the asking price by most holders.

Madder continues nominal at our previous quotations and only small lots are moving. Owing to full supplies and short demand holders are willing to offer inducements to purchasers, though few seem inclined to avail themselves of ruling rates. Dutch is held at 8@10½c and French at 3½@5c.

Aniline colors are having a steady jobbing sale and the volume of business doing is up to previous seasons at this time. Prices remain firm but there is no notable upward tendency. The new aniline works which have been talked about will not be started for at least two years to come.

Cudbear and archill have undergone no change worthy of mention since our last report and prices continue firm. Lots wanted are small and for consumptive account.

Bichromate of potosh in first hands is still held at high figures, Scotch quoting nominally at at 15½c though a higher figure would doubtless have to be paid as very little is offering and supplies are light. American is steady at 15½c, and is in better supply. The demand is fair for both grades, but buyers are not as anxious to purchase as they were a week or two ago.

Albumen remains unchanged and weak under a restricted demand. Stocks on spot do not aggregate a large amount but are sufficient to meet all requirements. Imported blood is still held at 27½c and domestic finds small sale at 25c.

Nutgalls to the extent of a few bags have found sale during the week at our prices of last week. No indication is as yet displayed on the part of buyers to accumulate stocks and the market is therefore a [illegible]. Less than 16c would buy a round lot of blue Alleppys, but Chinese are now held at about the same figure.

Starch remains quiet and no active inquiry has manifested itself. Transactions making are on a basis of 2⅞c for corn in barrels and 3c in boxes, and some small lots have moved at these figures. Potato and wheat are unchanged.

Sago flour in a retail way has moved slowly and some transactions are reported at our prices of last week. Holders are rather firm in their views.

Chipped dyewoods are not active, although some dealers report more inquiry. Sales making however are all for consumption. There is a firm feeling in the market, and an anticipation of largely increased business.

Oxymuriate of antimony has moved fairly during the past week in a jobbing way. The market continues weak, and 7c will be shaded in round lots.

Fuller's earth has sold to the extent of 50 bags since our last at unchanged prices, No active demand prevails, as large buyers are not in the market.

Dyewood extracts have sold quite freely during the week to meet current wants, and dealers are not inclined to complain. Owing to the regular demand prices remain firm, and there is little disposition to offer shadings. Our quotations are unchanged.

Yellow Prussiate of potash has sold fairly at 24@25c, but lots moving are not large. We learn of sales of 10 cks at the range. Red is a trifle firmer and 57½@58c is now the asking price.

Acid Picric, best crystal	@		45
" Rosalic	@		
Albumen, prime egg	80	@	
" " imported blood	27½	@	
" " domestic "	25	@	
" No. 1½ " "		@	22½
Aniline Oil, English	26	@	30
" " French	28	@	36
" " German	32	@	
" Salt, crystals	36	@	37½
" " German	55	@	
" " cake	26	@	28
Annatto	20	@	30
" seed	8	@	11
Archil Weed	7	@	9
Aurine	65	@	90
Barbary Root, cut	5	@	5½
Bichromate of Potash, Scotch	15½	@	16
" " " American	15½	@	16
Carmine of Indigo	75	@	1 00
Cochineal, Honduras Silver	45	@	47
" " Black	45	@	47
" Teneriffe Silver	43	@	45
" " Black	45	@	46
" Mexican	38	@	40
" Ammoniac	2 25	@	2 50
Cudbear, French	12	@	14
" English	13	@	18
Cutch	6	@	
CHIPPED DYEWOODS, ETC.			
Barwood	₩ lb	2 @	2¼
Camwood	"	4¼@	7½
Fustic, com	"	@	1½
" Cuba	"	@	1⅝
Green Ebony	"	3½@	4
Hypernic Wood	"	3½@	4
Logwood, Campeachy	"	1¾@	1⅞
" Laguna	"	2 @	2¼
Nicwood	"	@	2¼
Peachwood	"	@	3
Quercitron	"	@	1½
Redwood	"	@	2¼
Red Sanders	"	@	3
Divi Divi	"	@	

E. OAKES & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Chemicals and Dyestuffs,
41 Dey St., New York.

SALTS of TARTAR
IN CASKS AND CARBOYS, FOR
Pharmaceutical Purposes,
IN LOTS TO SUIT.
HARRISON BROS. & CO.,
117 Fulton Street ..... NEW YORK.
105 South Front Street. .....PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1836.
CROTON LABORATORY,
OFFICE, 58 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
J. B. Hendrickson,
IMPORTER AND REFINER OF
Crude Saltpetre and Nitrate of Soda.
Best qualities always on hand at lowest cash price

NEWBURGH CHEMICAL CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
EXTRACTS INDIGO.
CUDBEAR, ARCHILL TIN CRYSTALS,
IRON LIQUORS, &c.,
INDIGO REFINERS,
P. O. Box 439 Newburgh, N. Y.

H. A. CLIFFORD & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Refiners of COAL TAR and Dealers in
PITCH, CARBOLIC ACID, OIL
MYRBANE, BENZOLE, TOLUOLE, NAPHTHA,
VARNISH, &c. &c.

HELLER, HIRSH & CO.
Commission Merchants and Brokers,
Office, 18 Liberty Street, N.Y
SPECIALTIES:
BLOOD ALBUMEN. EGG ALBUMEN. STARCH. DRIED BLOOD,
FERTILIZING MATERIALS,
BONE BLACK.

GEISENHEIMER & CO.,
22 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK,
DYESTUFFS,
Aniline Dyes, Oil and Salt, French Dyewood Ext., Glycerine
SOLE REPRESENTATIVES OF
K. Oehler's Aniline Dyes,
A. Kaulek's French Dyewood Exts.,
F. A. Sarg's Vienna Glycerine.

Dyewoods, Extracts, Liquors, Dyestuffs,
Chemicals and Acids.

NEW YORK DYEWOOD, EXTRACT AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Office 161 Front St., N.Y.
Works, Brooklyn, L. I.

Banning, Bissell & Co.,
IMPORTERS OF
DYESTUFFS, ANILINE COLORS, &c.
22 Dey Street, New York.
BRANCH OFFICES:
29 North Front St., Philadelphia.
45 Kilby Street, Boston.

A. KLIPSTEIN,
52 Cedar Street, New York. 41 N. Front St., Phila.
Importer & Commission Merchant.
Oxalic Acid, Salts of Tartar, Glycerine, Chemicals, etc.
Albumen, Dyewood Ext., Argols, Dyestuffs, etc.
Muriate of Potash, Kainit, Sulphate of Potash, Fertilizers, etc.
SOLE AGENT FOR BINDSCHEDLER & BUSCH'S
ANILINE COLORS.

Scotch and English
BICHROMATE OF POTASH
Of the celebrated manufacture of the
Messrs. WHITE, STEVENSON, EGLINTON CO. and NORRIS.
Constantly on hand and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by their agents,
J. L. & D. S. RIKER,
45 Cedar Street NEW YORK

DAVIS, WOLT & CO.,
BROKERS IN
CHEMICALS, DYESTUFFS, DRUGS.
AGENTS FOR
Greenbank Alkali Co.'s Chlorate of Potash, Caustic Potash, and 76 per cent Caustic Soda, Dunn's English China Clay, and Brooke, Simpson & Spiller's Antiline Dyes.
P. O. Box 1103, 58 Pine Street. NEW YORK

Importers and Manufacturers of
Dyestuffs AND Chemicals
DANIEL W. JOB & CO.,
91 State Street, BOSTON

Boston Dyewood & Chemical Co
Manufacturers of
DYEWOODS,
EXTRACTS, CHEMICALS & DYESTUFFS GENERALLY
Extract Logwood in bulk, 1s, ½s, ¼s and assorted for Druggists [illegible]

W. A. ROSS & BRO.,
56 Pine Street,
NEW YORK.
STANNATE OF SODA,
3 Grades,
25, 40 and 50
per cent Oxide Guaranteed

CHEMICALS AND DYESTUFFS,
JAS. L. MORGAN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
ACIDS, DYEWOODS, DYESTUFFS, CHEMICALS AND DYEING DRUGS.
47 FULTON STREET. NEW YORK,
Hudson River Chemical Works and Dyewood Mills

GIFFORD, SHERMAN & INNIS
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
DYE WOODS, DYESTUFFS, CHEMICALS AND DYEING DRUGS
No. 120 William Street
NEW YORK
Poughkeepsie Dye Wood Works

Walpole Dye & Chemical WORKS,
HENRY D. DUPEE, Prop.,
79 Kilby Street, Boston.
113 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Agent for English Anilines, Cudbears, Archil, Extract and Carmine Indigos; also manufacture specialties for Calico Printers cotton, silk and woolen dyers. Works at Walpole, Mass.

EXTRACTS & CARMINES OF INDIGO,
TAYLOR & BARKER,
Manufacturing Chemists,
LOWELL, Mass.

EXTRACTS OF INDIGO.
JAS. L. MORGAN & CO., Manufact'rs,
47 Fulton St., New York.

EXTRACTS.			
Archil	14	@	16
" Concentrated	20	@	25
Logwood, solid	8½	@	
" liquid 51 deg	6½	@	7½
" 42 deg	5¾	@	6¾
Safflower	4 00	@	4 50
Sumac, English	5½	@	8½
" French	5½	@	8
Persian Berries, French	28	@	
Sapan, French	25	@	
Barbary, French	30	@	32½
Chestnut	6	@	7½
Fustic, in bulk	11½	@	13
" liquid 51 deg	11	@	13
Indigo Extract	10	@	16
Quercitron, French	15	@	18
" American	7	@	8
Madder		@	50
Tamarack		@	8
Fuller's Earth, lump	95	@	1 00
" " powdered		@	2½
Flavine	23	@	28
Fustic	18 00	@	24 00
Gambier	4	@	4½
Garancine	7	@	14
Indigo, Bengal, low grade	75	@	1 00
" " medium	1 00	@	1 35
" " high grade	1 25	@	1 65
" Caracas		@	
" Guatemala	80	@	1 10
" Manila	65	@	75
" Madras	70	@	85
Indigotine, English	4 00	@	4 50
" French	6 00	@	7 00
Lac Dye	10	@	15
Logwood	18 00	@	30 00
Madder, Dutch	7½	@	10½
" French	3½	@	4
Myrabolanes		@	
Muriate of Tin	6	@	12
Nitrate of Iron, commercial		@	4
" " " true	5	@	6
Nutgalls, Blue Aleppy	16½	@	18
" Chinese		@	16
Oxymuriate of Antimony	7	@	
Persian Berries	14	@	15
Prussiate of Potash, Am. yellow	24	@	25
" " " " red	56	@	57
" " " Scotch yel'w	24	@	25
" " " " red	56	@	58
Safflower		@	28
Sago Flour	2¾	@	2⅞
Salts of Tartar	6½	@	7
Sumac, Sicily, prime	77 50	@	80 00
" " low grades		@	
" Virginia	35	@	47 50
Starch, Corn	3	@	3⅛
" Potato	3¾	@	4
" Wheat		@	
Stannate of Soda, single	9	@	10
" " double	14	@	16
Tin Crystals	16	@	18
Turmeric, root	3¼	@	5
" powdered	5½	@	7
Ultramarine, Imported	20	@	30
" American	12	@	25
Vanadiate, Ammonium	50	@	60
Woad English	9	@	10

Who First Isolated Anthracene and Alizarine?

In a recent issue of the REPORTER we published an article (from the *Chemical Review*) by Mr. J. H. Davidson, in which it was claimed that anthracene and alizarine were first isolated by the late Professor Anderson. This has called out a reply in the *Chemiker Zeitung*, from Dr. G. Auerbach, which we now give as forming part of the history of this interesting branch of manufacture:

The author, Mr. J. H. Davidson, asserts that Professor Anderson, at the University of Glasgow, isolated anthracene in the year 1826, by occasion of his researches on Dippell's bases, consequently six years earlier than Dumas and Laurent, who have hitherto been regarded as the discoverers of this hydrocarbon. Professor Anderson himself seems not to have published at that time anything concerning this his discovery; but if we read his treatise on anthracene or paranaphthaline, which appeared in 1862, we find that Anderson himself repeatedly cites Dumas and Laurent as the discoverers, although they give a formula for anthracene which does not agree with that proposed by Laurent (?) The formula $C_{14}H_{10}$ is known to have been first established by Fritzsche in the year 1859, who prepared and analyized the compound of anthracene with picric acid. Anderson says himself that on a visit of Fritzsche's to Glasgow they convinced themselves by a careful comparison that the hydrocarbon described by Fritzsche was the same as the anthracene examined by Anderson.

Since, therefore, it appears from Anderson's own writings that he regarded Dumas and Laurent as the discoverers of anthracene, we must at present adhere to his view till Mr. J. H. Davidson furnishes the irrefutable proof that Anderson discovered anthracene and knew its properties earlier than Dumas and Laurent. [At the same time, and by the same occasion, Anderson is said to have discovered aniline simultaneously with and independent of Unverdorben.]

As regards the discovery of alizarine by Anderson, Mr. Davidson might have spared this portion of his article, if he had studied recent literature. As regards opianic acid he is in error, as it was divered by Liebig and Waehler in 1842. Anderson merely discovered another method for its preparation. On treating either opianic acid, teropiammon, or opianyl, Anderson obtained a purple red solution, and ultimately a coloring matter, which gave with iron and aluminous mordants all the colors that are obtained with madder. Supported by the then prevailing views on the composition of alizarine and of opianic acid, he considered it not impossible that this new color might be identical with alizarine. If Mr. Davidson will prepare this color, and dye with it in comparison with alizarine, he would soon be convinced that it is not alizarine; the shades which it yields with iron and aluminous mordants bear the same relation to alizarine dyes as do those obtained from naphthazarine and rufigallic acid.

Liebermann and Chejnacki gave in 1872 an account of this coloring matter, showing that it is a tetrahydroxylized anthraquinone, or, as they called it, rufiopine. Anderson does not seem to have concerned himself with this coloring matter subsequent to 1856; at least he published nothing further about it.

If we are, therefore, unable to accept the views of Mr. Davidson concerning the discovery of anthracene, we must still more reject his reclamation as regards the discovery of alizarine by Anderson. Anderson is the author of much valuable matter as regards the further investigation of anthracene, but he is not the discoverer of anthracene and alizarine, and has never laid claim to this honor in his published writings.

As regards both these compounds, we must maintain our former opinion. The first who obtained and analyzed pure alizarine was Robiquet in 1826, and its synthesis was effected by Graebe and Liebermann in 1868.

The Shellac Varnish Case.

The Attorney General, in a decision just issued to the Treasury Department, sustains the ruling of the Department made in decision 4771, that the clause in Schedule D, regulating the duty on liquors, which provides that "all compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits is a component of chief value, shall pay no less rate of duty than that imposed on distilled spirits," is a general rule which prevails against the special provisions for varnish where such varnish may have distilled spirits as the component of chief value. Upon the question of valuation and the method of determining it, the opinion says: "It is to be noticed that the value to be ascertained is that of components and not the dutiable value of the compound." As to the latter, Revised Statutes 2906 provides that it shall be "the actual market value or wholesale price thereof at the period of exportation to the United States in the principal market of the country from which the same has been imported." The importers of the varnish assume that the value of its ingredients is to be determined in the same way, taking the alcohol at its worth, duty and tax free in the Canadian bonded warehouse. Thus the alcohol at the time and in the particular place of mixing it is not the component of chief value. But in the first place the wholesale price abroad is taken as the standard of dutiable value only because the law especially provides it, while it makes no such requirements as to the determination of component values. In the absence of statutory provision it would seem more proper and pertinent to enquire what is the wholesale price of each ingredient to the purchaser in the domestic markets of the United States, in order to ascertain which is to be considered the component of chief value. In the second place to whichever market, foreign or domestic, our attention is directed for this purpose, I should suppose the value of each material or ingredient was to be discovered by finding out what it was worth in the market overt, as a chattel passing from owner to owner, and not its value under peculiar circumstances and narrow conditions, to wit: in a given building from which it can only be removed (at the price stated) for the single purpose of exportation. Either in this country or in Canada, our alcohol can only be sold and delivered to the consumer, after payment of the internal revenue tax or import duty, which thereupon becomes a part of the article itself. Adding this element of value, as I think it should be added, and the alcohol becomes the component of chief value in this varnish; which therefore I conclude to be dutiable under the clause of schedule D, as a compound of distilled spirits." The department in view of this opinion directs that the value of the component materials in the the markets of the United States taxes or duty included, that is in a condition ready for delivery to purchasers for the purposes of consumption, shall be taken in determining whether spirits is the component material of chief value of any varnish imported into the United States.

Bronze Powders.

Bronze powders are made either from the pure metals, gold, silver, copper and tin, or from an alloy of copper and zinc. Gold and silver bronzes are not, however, from their greater cost, used to as large an extent as those made from the other metals named. In the manufacture of bronze powders the first operation consists in melting the metal, after which it is run into ingots. The ingots or small bars so obtained are passed between two rollers, by which means they are extended lengthwise but not materially increased in breadth. These ribbons, as they are called, are passed through a flame, by which means they are annealed or rendered more ductile, after which they are again passed through the rollers, again annealed, and the rolling and annealing process continued until the metal is brought to the required thinness. With each heating the oxide which is found on the exterior is removed, so that a pure metal surface is always presented to the rollers. After the last rolling the metal is stamped or broken into small pieces. These are passed through a sieve and then mixed with water or a little honey, forming a pasty mass, which is put into a mill and ground to a fine powder. In place of the honey, gum arabic is sometimes used, and oil has been employed for the same purpose, but is now, we believe, rarely or never used. The grinding mill is of peculiar construction, consisting of a flat bed stone on which revolves a conical chaser, the base of which is always presented to the outer edge of the bed stone After being pulverized in this mill the bronze powder, as it can now be properly called, is thoroughly dried, sifted and polished. The latter operation is a trade secret, and we are, therefore, unable to give even an outline of the process. Bronze powders, as they appear on the market, are of different hues, varying from light gold to orange or violet, and in order to obtain these shades of color the powders are subjected to heat varying in intensity according to the color desired. By thus heating the metal, a superficial coating of oxide is formed, which determines the color. This is the most delicate operation connected with the production of bronze powders and has to be very carefully done. Copper bronze, for instance, is first turned to deep red by the application of heat, which if continued, turns it to purple, then to violet and so on, until the metal becomes perfectly black, and the same peculiarities are noticeable, under the same conditions, with other metals, the varying shades of color, of course, depending upon the metal being treated. If the heat is allowed to reach too high a degree the finely divided metal will take fire and burn, being thus entirely spoiled. White bronze powders are not subjected to this process, being completed and ready for use when the polishing operation is finished. As a result of late chemical researches, substances have been obtained that might be used in place of bronze powder if it were not for their great cost of production, their fugitive color and lack of body. There are some compounds of the mineral Wolfram, which contain tungic acid, and these, combined with potash and soda, form a beautiful gold-colored or a violet bronze. It has, however, unfortunately, no body or covering properties, and its use consequently is restricted. Another late chemical product is a combination of chronium and chlorine (chloride of chromium), which forms beautiful thin violet scales. This would be a very acceptable bronze powder if it were not for its high cost, which puts it beyond reach for ordinary purposes. Its color is not affected by ordinary chemical agents, and it is one of the most stable compounds known.

Bronze powders, that is, those that are made from the different metals, are very extensively used in all kinds of decoration, such, for instance, as fancy printing, gilding iron-work, picture frames, plaster casts, &c. Their colors are reasonably durable, lasting for a long time unless exposed to the action of sulphuretted hydrogen, which immediately turns them black. Their cheapness, compared with gold and and silver leaf, the variety of colors they present, and the ease with which they may be applied, renders them very acceptable for all classes of decorative work, and they are continually growing in popular favor, finding a place even in the finer branches of art.

Paints for Tin Roofs.

A recent writer upon the subject of painting tin roofs gives the following advice as to the pigment to be used and the methods for its application. He says all fine preparations of the carbonates and oxides of lead or copper are unsuitable for this purpose, for the reason that a pure oxide, when applied to other metal, will assist in the action of the elements to oxidize the metals they cover. The vehicle of all good paint is boiled or raw linseed oil, and this, when thickened with pigments, covers a less given space; and the material being an oxide, holding more of oil than is imparted to the surface to be painted, soon throws off its share, and is ready to absorb the air and convey it to the body of the metal, where natural corrosion will take place, and then the two oxides unite chemically. In other words, all paints, in the absence of a solvent, which time soon releases them of, act upon iron or tin as a filter, feeding the porous spots with moisture, like a porous plaster of rust; and as like produces its kind, the decomposed metals work like a happy family, and roll in beds of rust. This fact is observable on flat surfaces, or in gutters where inequalities occur. Here the fine dust or powder collects, and keeps the water in them until the oil is decomposed; then the work of oxidation commences.

There is another fruitful source from which rust on the upper or under side of roofing tin comes, and that is mixing paints in common, cheap oils, or kerosene, containing sulphuric acid. This oil never dries. It may harden the film of paint so as to allow the acid it contains to corrode the tin, and the best paint in the world on the opposite side cannot prevent the acid-eaten holes from coming through; and judge the effect where both sides happen to receive the same potent mixture!

The best paint for tin or iron is composed of pure linseed oil and earthy ochres, red or yellow. The coarser granulated powders are best as a pigment, as they offer less air-holes and give a firmer hold for the oil on the grits, and thus bend them to the metal. The oil in this manner gets close to the metal, and offers a resistance to the air in removing the atoms from its cohesion.

Roofing tin should, when laid, be kept clean from windfalls of dust, and painted once in every one or two years, by the day, never by contract. Metals applied in the angles of roofs as flashings, where shingles are laid behind parapet walls, should be well painted on both sides, and the exposed crevices between the laps puttied and painted, and thus cut off leaks in corners "which no feller can find out."

Woodwork never should be allowed to close down on the [illegible], but instead a space of one or two [illegible] should always

be left, so that paint can be easily applied to all flashings on all sides, and where the dust can be easily swept out. Many trouble leaks occur from the base of balustrades shutting down so close that dirt is completely imprisoned, and consequently in time decomposition sets in, and the coverings are ruined. Bay windows, with balconies, or with other ornaments, if put on with an idea of permanency, should leave ample room for the painter's brushes to reach every angle, nook or corner, and thus save a thousand leaks.

Kaolin or China Clay in Paper Making.

The London *Paper Maker's Circular*, in a recent issue, has an interesting article on the employment of China clay in paper making. We reprint for the benefit of such of our readers as are interested in the production or sale of clay so much of the article as refers to the clays best adapted to this use. Like many other details of the important industry, says the writer, the use of china clay has been alternately lauded and abused with such vehemence that he general public, and, indeed, no inconsiderable proportion of the trade also are frequently at a loss to determine rightly whether the use or kaolin for "loading" purposes is advantageous or otherwise. He therefore considers no apology necessary in laying before his readers a brief resume of the process as it may best be carried out, and thus possibly clear away a little of the fog which but too frequently pervades the entire subject. This use of kaolin in connection with paper is by no means a thing of yesterday, inasmuch as the Chinese—the earliest makers of paper properly so called, perhaps—appear to have used kaolin as long ago as the third century, the clay having apparently been intimately mingled with gelatinized farina, probably derived from rice. At the present day, in some parts of the Celestial Empire, a "great paper" for packing and other purposes may be met with, which consists of two thicknesses of paper cemented together with a composition consisting of kaolin, rice-starch, paper-pulp, and some resinoid matter. As regards the chemical constitution of "china," "porcelain," and "pipe" clay, the following analyses may be taken as typical, and give a good idea of the components of those days best adapted for paper-making. Some clays are comparatively useless for paper-making—at least for all white and delicately-tinted papers—by reason of the proportion of iron-salts they contain, whilst others are objectionable because the calcareous and magnesic carbonates included amongst their constituents are liable, under certain conditions, to interfere with the smooth and even structure essential to the highly-finished article, and to induce a slight rottenness of texture, which often prejudices buyers. It is, however, more especially to the physical characteristics of a clay that we should look, in order to ascertain its degree of suitability for admixing with paper pulp; and it is on this point, to our thinking, that the majority of errors are apparent that have procured for some papers an unenviable notoriety, and have even created an absolute prejudice against the employment of clays *in toto*. Let us then briefly consider what features should and should not respectively be presented by clays intended for auxiliary use in paper-making.

1. Color.—This quality, of consequence for most varieties of papers, becomes of greater importance as the papers themselves are intended to be finer and whiter. The tint most desirable naturally varies somewhat, according to the special requirements in each particular case, but as a rule, clays with a pronounced green "cast" should be rejected, as this may be due not only to the oxides or silicates of iron or other metals, but to the presence of organic matter of indeterminate composition. In either case an element of extreme uncertainty may be introduced into the pulp, which almost at any moment during the manufacture itself, or more often at some later period, is then liable to become shady, "patchy," or "spotty" in places, or even throughout its entire substance—an example of "variety" which is the less 'pleasing" on account of its being wholly unexpected; while add to the general complexity of the question, the cause of this "off-coloring," if sought for at all, is in fully three instances out of every four, ascribed to some agency or accident very far removed from the truth. In color-judging clays, the eye should be frequently allowed to rest upon a sheet of clean white paper, or better still, upon a large smooth tablet of plaster of Paris slightly "toned" by the admixture of a little pipe clay. By this means the tiring of the optic nerve occasioned by intently looking upon a number of different tints successively presented, may be in a great degree avoided. The "sparkling" clay, too, however brilliantly white it may appear, is not particularly well adapted for our purpose, being likely to throw up tiny shining points or incrustations at once detrimental to pens and type and unpleasant to the eyes. Other varieties, if not too deep in tone, can of course be brought to a proper tint by suitable admixture, but the two classes of clay to which we have just specially adverted are responsible for so many after effects of a pernicious character, that they cannot well be passed over.

2. Texture.—A kaolin should, if used for paper-making, be practically impalpable, having a soapy and slightly unctuous feeling between the fingers, and if five or six grains be placed between to small planes of plate glass, and gently "rolled" therewith, no "bite" or scratching should take place, as this indicates the presence of sand or "grit," which would be specially objectionable in several ways. It is, we are sorry to say, a by no means uncommon practice for gritty kaolins to be employed in many of the coarse varieties of goods, under the mistaken impression that the "loading" and "sizing" ingredients will effectually envelope the fine siliceous particles, and render them powerless for harm; but the saving thus effected is but false economy after all, as the injury produced upon the calender-rolls and the guillotines sooner or later plainly shows. Clays of very superior quality (for other purposes) and of a whiteness above the average, frequently contain a large proportion of free silica: such clays are always liable to "turn up gritty" at some unexpected and of course particularly inconvenient moment; they should be avoided wherever possible. The proportion of combined silica present is, however, of little consequence, as this has no influence whatever in the direction indicated Feldspar-grit seldom occurs in the washed clays of commerce, but when it is to be found therein it is only less detrimental than grit of quartzose origin. Another undesirable ingredient is mica, extremely minute "scales" of which may be detected either by the eye or with a microscope of low power. Mica, when present in any white or delicately-tinted paper, is apt to cause "speckles" or even patches to appear, after a little time, of an unsightly character. Again, if, as is sometimes the case, iron pyrites be not entirely absent from a kaolin, that sample should be condemned at once, as the smallest traces of this mineral are largely productive of "speckles" and "stars," and even occasion absolute perforations. On the other hand, the more water of composition a clay contains, the better it is for paper-making, as it will probably have an especially unctuous or soapy feel, and a greater mechanical attraction for cellulose and "stuff."

A Valuable Article.

Among our advertisements will be found one of a new article, which is worth more than a passing comment. This is Concentrated Bay Essence, manufactured by Stetson & Miller, of Boston, a preparation for making bay rum at a moment's notice.

As the sample comes to us, in a handsome glass-stoppered pound bottle, tastily labeled, it is clear as crystal, of a brownish yellow color, and of a very delicious fragrance. There is none of the coarse odor of pimento, clove, cassia, or other of the makeshift oils so frequently employed in bay preparations, but only the clean-smelling bay mingled with Saint Croix rum.

The manufacturers claim for their essence that one bottle will make ten gallons of the best bay rum in the time that it takes to measure out the essence and spirit. This we have found to be exactly true by trial of the goods. This firm are pioneers in the preparation of a class of goods adapted to the perfume and drug trade, intended to save time in the preparation of goods, waste from evaporation, and interest on large amounts of manufactured stock, which may have to be carried for some length of time. It will be patent to all that it is an advantage to be able to make at a moment's notice a large or small quantity without being obliged to keep made up a large quantity, which may be sold to-day or not for a year. Again, a good bay rum should stand at least six months before being placed in the market, to ripen, while rum from Messrs. Stetson & Miller's bay essence is ripe as soon as made.

Everything considered, it is a fine, pure preparation, doing all that its claimed for t, and forming a valuable addition to the crude materials of the drug trade.

New Zealand Enterprise.

New Zealand has shown a remarkable degree of enterprise in fostering home production and manufacture. The latest evidence of this spirit is shown in the offering by the government of bonuses as an incentive to activity in this direction. Among others we note the following, the time for claims to be put in being limited to the 30th of June, 1882: On linseed oil—A bonus of £500 will be given for the production, by machinery permanently established in New Zealand, of the first 10,000 gallons of oil, of good marketable quality, from linseed grown in the colony. On oil cake—A bonus of £100 will be given for the production of the first 50 tons of oil cake, of good marketable quality, from linseed grown in the colony. On starch—A bonus of £300 will be given on the first 50 tons of starch manufactured in the colony, which shall be shipped to an English market, and for which a satisfactory certificate shall be given by dealers or brokers in England that the starch is of good marketable quality. On sulphuric acid—A bonus of £500 per annum will be given for three years in succession for the production each year, by machinery established in New Zealand, of not less than 50 tons of sulphuric acid, of good marketable quality. The producer, to the satisfaction of the Colonial Secretary, of the first 50 tons, shall be also entitled to the payments of the two following years if he fulfills the conditions.

Improvement in Silvering Mirrors.

Our readers are aware that the old method of "silvering" mirror plates by covering them with an amalgam made of tin and mercury, has been to a great extent superseded by the process of depositing a coating of real silver upon the glass, the metal being thrown down in a smooth film by adding oil of cloves or other organic substances to a solution of ammonio-nitrate of silver, retained upon the surface of the plate by a raised rim of wax or similar material. These silvered plates, although cheaper than those made by the old process, are inferior in lustre, the latter having the "black" color which silversmiths regard as indicating perfection of polish, while the others are yellowish in cast; and a process has long been sought by which the brilliancy of the mercurial coating could be imparted to the cheap and durable silver film. This has at last been accomplished by chemical reaction. After the silver plating is complete, the film is flooded with a weak, aqueous solution of the double cynanide of mercury and potassium; slow decomposition takes place, and the mercury precipitated, which immediately amalgamates with the silver film. The result is said to be very satisfactory, the amalgam of silver being quite as brilliant as that of tin, and less subject to change; while the new process has the advantage of being readily applicable to the largest plates, which by the ancient method of manipulation could be treated with great difficulty, if at all.

A Novel Bone Mill.

The Philadelphia Disintegrating Bone Mill, of which Messrs. Kreider, Campbell & Co., of Philadelphia, are the sole owners and manufacturers, is one of the best machines that have been offered for grinding bone to any required fineness. It yields a superior product, and its capacity and freedom from interruption when working are unexcelled by any other bone mill now in use. It is equally adapted to pulverizing and mixing phosphates and phosphate materials, and to hard and refractory substances generally, besides ores, chalk, alum, paint materials, drugs, dyes, spices, etc. Its construction, as will be seen by reference to the advertisement which occurs in another column of this issue, is simple, while at the same time strength and utility are not overlooked. It is composed of an iron case, two wrought iron shafts, two cast iron disks, and four cylindrical cages. The shafts are each 4 to 5 feet long and run in a line, end to end, and have a peculiar central bearing, which secures the advantages of a thorough shaft, steady motion little friction and no heating. The cages are of different diameters so as to fit, when set up, one inside the other, covering the central bearing. The two shafts, each carrying its disk and cages, are run in opposite directions. These mills have no grinding surfaces, are fed at the centre and pulverize the material by a series of blows while it is passing among the bars through from the inner to the outer side of the cages, whence it falls into a screen or elevator as it may be arranged. The power of this mill depends upon the force and rapidity of the blows given by the revolving cage bars, and is regulated by the speed at which they are run. These mills can be constructed double, and single mills are made with additional sets of cages, and the length, size and distance apart of the cage bars and the speed in running, may be varied to suit the materials and the character of the work to be done. The Disintegrating Mill has been in use for some time, and is highly recommended by those who have tested its merits.

A Question of Honesty.

The *Chemical Review* republishes from the *Chemiker Zeitung* an article (which we copy elsewhere) by G. Auerbach, in reply to the article of Mr. J. H. Davidson entitled "Who First Isolated Anthracene and Alizarine?" which first appeared in the *Review* and was copied in the REPORTER of April 20th. Dr. Auerbach, in the *Zeitung*, having credited Mr. Davidson's article to the REPORTER, the editor of the *Review*, after reciting the facts of its prior appearance in that paper, says:

> We should not have noticed this little affair were it not that matter from our columns is frequently copied by other papers, English and American, without acknowledgment, and is then recopied and discussed by others as the original property of the "conveyers."

We do not blame our esteemed contemporary for showing indignation at this sort of petty larceny, but we do not feel inclined to cry "peccavimus," as we always make it a rule to give full credit for any articles copied, and in this case a reference to its file would have shown that the article in question was credited both to the author and to the *Review*. The blame for not giving credit must be divided between Dr. Auerbach and the *Chemiker Zeitung*.

An Enterprising House.

We take pleasurn in referring to the advertisement of Messrs. W. C. Pope & Co., which will be found in another column. This firm are importers of varnish gums and dealers in manganese, the latter article being taken from their own mines. They keep constantly in stock a full assortment of gums of all kinds, and are prepared to fill orders to any extent. The firm makes a specialty of filling orders for manganese, which require careful selection and special treatment as to milling, etc., and may always be relied on to execute orders in the most satisfactory manner, both as to time and the quality of their product. Of this latter article they now export annually some 2500 tons.

PHARMACEUTICAL ITEMS

The Board of Pharmacy.

The following gentlemen have been elected members of the Board of Pharmacy of the College of Pharmacy: Drs. Walter DeF. Day, William Balser, and Benjamin E. Hays, and Messrs. Theobald Frohwein, and Starr H. Ambler. This is the same as the old Board, with the exception of Mr. Ambler, who takes the place of Mr. P. Balluff. The internal organization of the Board

will remain as before—Dr. Day, President, and Dr. Balser, Secretary.

American Pharmaceutical Association.

This Association adjourned last year to meet again on the fourth Tuesday (23d day) of August, 1881, at Kansas City, Missouri. As this point is the farthest west that a meeting has been held, and is a prominent railroad center, it is expected that a large gathering of pharmacists will take place, and many new members from beyond the Alleghanies join the Association. The Local Secretary, Wm. T. Ford, reports that arrangements are being made with the various railroads for reduction in rates, and the Local Committee have secured a place for the Exhibition which promises to be very fine. A trip to Colorado and Utah or New Mexico is in contemplation at much less than the ordinary cost, which, with the interesting reports of the various committees and original papers in answer to queries, should induce the attentance of all who can possibly leave home. Further particulars will be given in the circular of the Secretary, John M. Maisch, Philadelphia, who will also mail blank forms of application to those intending to become members.

Instantaneous Silvering Powder.

Chloride of Silver..... 3 parts.
Cream of Tartar.....20 "
Common Salt.....15 "
Mix.

A portion of this powder is moistened with water, and with a piece of blotting paper rubbed on the clean metallic object. The latter is thereupon rubbed with a piece of cotton upon which precipitated chalk is dusted, then washed with water, and polished with a dry cloth.

Nickel Plating by Boiling.

We give the following as a further answer to the query on this subject published in the last number of the REPORTER:

Dr. R. Kaiser prepares a bath of pure granulated tin tartar and water, which he heats to the boiling point, and adds a small quantity of pure red-hot nickel oxide. A portion of the nickel is soon dissolved, as is shown by the green color assumed by the liquid which stands upon the grains of tin. If articles of copper or brass are plunged into the bath they become covered in a few minutes with a beautiful white, silvery metallic coating, which consists almost entirely of pure nickel. If a little carbonate or tartrate of cobalt is added to the bath a bluish shade, either light or dark, may be given to the coating, which becomes very brilliant when it is properly polished with chalk or with dry sawdust.—*Mittheilungen d. Bayr. Gewerb.*

FOREIGN TRADE REPORTS.

LIVERPOOL.

Under date of June 10, 1881, Mr. Geo. G. Blackwell says:

Minerals—There is little change to report this week. Barytes: Carbonate, lump, 87/6; seconds, 60/; common, 50/, and finely ground, best, £6 5/. Sulphate: Lump selected, 27/6; first-class, 20/@22/; very good, 15/@16/; prime white ground, 85/; first quality, 70/@72/6; seconds, 50/, and common, 40@42/6/. China clay: Best, 42/6; good, 32/6@35/. Cryolite, best, £24; seconds, £17@£19. Fullers earth: lump, 50/; ground, 70/; specially prepared and impalpable, £8 10/. French Chalk, £5 5/ on the spot, with little doning. Brimstone, best thirds, £6 15/. Rotten Stone: Best lump £8 10@£10; smalls, £7@8. Magnesite (containing 98 per cent. of carbonate of magnesia), quiet. Bauxite (hydrate of alumina): Superior, 25/; best, 20/; seconds, 16/; thirds, 12/. Carbonate of strontia, £16. Antimony ore £16@£18; metal, £61 10/. Plumbago, £8; best quality, £17@18. Pyrites: Iron and cupreous, 6d per unit. Resin, good medium, £6 15/. Pumice stone, selected lumps, £10; smalls, £7 5/. Shellac, No. 1, £9 5/; No. 2, £6 10/@£6 12/6.

Chemicals—There has been a gradual improvement in our market this week and prices close in most cases with an advance. Soda ash, 1⅝d@1¾d; alkali, 58 per cent., £9 10/; caustic soda, 60 per cent, £9 5/; cream, £8 15@£9; 70 per cent, white, £10 5/; bicarbonate, £9 7/8. Chlorate of potash, 6@6½d. Bichromate, 6d. Bleaching powder, £4. Salt cake, 38/. Soda crystals, £3 15/. Alum, lump, £5 17/6; ground, £6 15/. Ammonia alum, £12 10/. Sulphate of alumina, £6; alum cake, £3 10. Saltpetre: Crystals, £28; ground, £30 10/. Roll sulphur, £8 10/; flour, £11 10/. Arsenic: Stocks have been very materially reduced, and price has stiffened considerably both for white and grey. Copperas, in casks, 42/6; in bulk at the works, 22/6@23/. Sulphate of copper, £19 10@£20. Metallic sodium, 6/6 per lb; Metallic cadmium, 7/9 per lb. Borax, refined, £60@61. Chloride of barium, 1/6 per lb. Chlorate of soda, 1/6 per lb; blanc fix (satin white), £9 15/. Nitrate of baryta: Crystals, £33; ground, £35. Manganese: Sulphate, £21. Borate, 9@11d per lb. Chloride, £28 10/. Acetate scarce. Sal ammonia, 48/. Muriate of ammonia, £32. Muriate of potash, 88 per cent, £17 10. Kieserite, 56/. Kainite, £1 10/. Pearl hardening £6. Hydrate of alumina, 59 to 61 per cent, £17 10/. Nitrate of soda, £14 10/.

Colors have remained steady. Ochre: Oxfordshire, £11; Derbyshire, 55/; Devonshire, 62/6; Irish, 55/; French J C, 52/6@55/; J C L, 85/; J L, 140/. Umber: Turkey, 55/; Devonshire, 55/. White lead, £20 10/. Red lead, refined, £16; do. for glass makers, £16 10/. Litharge, £17. Orange lead, £26. Oxide of zinc, V M No, 1, 22/6; No. 2, 21/6. Venetian red, £3 15/. Cobalt and Zaffres unaltered. Ultramarines: R P, 22/; R N 31/6; P B 65/. Terra alba, best, 55/; good, 40/ f o b mills. Yellow chrome liquid, 8@11d per lb. Drop black, best, £37 per ton; good £35.

Under date of June 11, 1881, Messrs. Arnott Bros. & Co. say:

Ammonia, both carbonate and sulphate, are in demand for export, and forward deliveries are active; bleach is in short supply and advancing; oxalic acid weaker; sodas are tending upward owing to reduction of output and demand for contract; ginger has sold at 30/ for African; Plumbago steady; shellac quiet; grease wanted for export; nitrate of soda down to 13/3, 1300 bags exported to United States.

Alum, lump, cks, per cwt.....	5/ 9	@ 6/
Ammonia carbonate, per lb.....	/6½@	/ 6⅞
Ammonia sulphate, per cwt.....20/		@20/ 6
Arsenic. powd'rd white, per cwt.10/	5	@11/
Bleaching powder, 35% in hardwoods, per cwt	3/10½@	4/
Brimstone, best 3ds.....	6/ 3	@
Copper, sulphate of, per cwt....		@
Oxalic acid, per lb.....	/ 4¼@	/ 4¼
Potash chlorate, per lb.....	5/ 8	@ 6/
Soda, bicarbonate, per cwt.....	9/	@ 9/ 6
Soda, crystals, per ton..... ...		60/6@60/9
Soda, caustic cream, 60-62%, per cwt.....	8/ 9	@ 8/11
Soda, caustic white, 60-62%, per cwt.....	9/	@ 9/ 1½
Soda, caustic white, 70-72%, per cwt.....	10/1½@	10/ 3
Soda ash, carbonated, 48%. per deg.....	/ 1½@	/ 1½
Soda ash, caustic, 48%, per deg ..		@
Argols, white, per cwt.... .....90/		@95/
Cardamons, Aleppy, per lb		@
Cutch, fine hard, per cwt.....27/		@28/ 6
Cloves, Zanzibar, per lb.....		@
Galls, Turkey blue, per cwt.....55/		@62/ 6
Gambier, block, per cwt.....18/		@18/3
Ginger, prime African, per cwt..22/		@30/
Ginger, Bengal, per cwt.....20/		@
Lac dye, D T, per lb.....		@
Nutmegs, Penang, 115s per lb....		@
Pimento, per lb.....		@
Plumbago, lump, per cwt.....		@
Plumbago, chip, per cwt..... ..		@
Plumbago, dust, per cwt.....		@
Shellac, 1st orange, per cwt.....		@
Turmeric, Bengal, per cwt.....		@
Canary seed Turkish per 464 lbs.42/		@42/6
Brown wool grease, per cwt.....		@
Tallow, N. American, per cwt...35/5		@37/
Sod oil, per cwt.....		@
Cocoanut oil, Cochin, per cwt...31/		@33/

LONDON.

Under date of June 9, 1881, Messrs. George Soanes, Son & Co., say:

Linseed cakes have been in fair demand for the time of year, but cotton cakes have met with very little inquiry.

Linseed cakes—London made, per ton, £9 15/ American oblong, Western in bags, per ton, £8; New York and Boston in bags (E. I. Seed), per ton, £9; Marseilles square, per ton, £7 15/. Cotton cakes, English, per ton, £5 17/6@£6; do., decorticated American, £7/5@£7/10.

Linseed oil offers sparingly, and the price in consequence has advanced to £26 in town casks, and £26 5/@£26 7/6 in petroleum barrels, on the spot, $26 10/ June-August, and £26 last four months. Hull delivery £25 10/ spot and month, £25 15/ June-August, and £25 7/6 September-December.

Rape and other seed oils—Brown rape oil continues very steady at £27 15/@£27 17/6 spot and up to August, and £28 15/@£18 September-December delivery—English refined £29 15/—Foreign refined £30 15/—Crude cotton oil better, £21 10/—Refined £24 15/@£25 5/ spot—Hull delivery £24 12/6 spot and month, and £24 15/ up to August.

Olive oils steady, but very little business passing.

Cocoanut oil is quiet, but there is no disposition on the part of the principal holders to sell at present prices—Ceylon £28@£28 10/, according to packages—Cochin £30@£31.

Fish oils—Sperm £58@£59, but nothing doing.

Turpentine, &c.—Spirits firmer—American 35/ spot—Petroleum 6¾d.@7d. spot, 6¾d. month, 7⅛d, July, and 7⅛d. last four months.

Under date of London, June 10, Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. say:

Indigo—The next quarterly will take place on Monday, July 11. Of 8,600 chests declared, it is estimated that 5,575 are Bengal and Oude, and 3,025 Madras and Kurpah.

Linseed continues firm. Sales Calcutta in the Channel at 47/9 per qr. ex ship; May-June and May-July shipments via Cape at 49/; June-July at 50/3 Hull; American clean seed per pgompt steamer to London at 47/ per 424 lbs. Bombay May-July shipment via Cape at 52/ Hull; Azov June-July steamer at 47/, commission, freight and Insurance Continent. Imports into London since Jan. 1, 311,465 qrs., against 162,477 last year.

Nitrate of soda again 3d lower at 14/3 per cwt.

American spirits turpentine spot and June delivery is again 1/ dearer, while forward delivery has advanced 2/@3/; spot and June at 35/; July at 32/; July-August at 31/6, and September-December at 30/. Strained rosin again quoted 3d dearer; spot at 5/9@6/, and for arrival at 5/6@5/9.

Oils—Cacoanut dull; Ceylon pipes at £28, puncheons at £28@£28 5/, hogsheads at £28 10/; fair to good Cochin offers at £30@£31 spot. Fish unaltered. Linseed 5/@7/6 dearer; pipes at £26 and bbls at £26 7/6, June-August at £26 10/ and September-December at £26. Olive sales limited, but holders have raised the price of Mogadore to £34 per ton; Mptelene quoted £35 up to £36 10/ for Lpanish. Palm quiet; fine Lagos at £31 and Accra at £28@£28 10/. Petrolcum ⅛d@¼d dearer, with higher quotations from the Continent and America; spot at 6⅞d@7d; June delivery at 6⅞d; July at 7d@7⅛d; September-December at 7⅛d, and October at 7 7-16d; sellers December at 7⅝d. Brown rape quiet, but steady; spot and June-August delivery at £27 15/, and September-December at £27 15/@£28.

Oil cakes very quiet; American made from Calcutta seed in bags at $9; Westerns at £8@£8 2/6; American decorticated cottonseed at £7 2/6.

Saltpetre market closes steadier at 20/6 per cwt for 5 lbs spot; for arrival at 20/; British refined easier at 24/9@26/6.

Spices quiet. Black Pepper—Penang sold at 4½d@4 9-16d and Singapore at 5 16d@5½d per lb. White pepper—Singapore sold at 7d for fair to 7½d for good, and Penang at 6⅞d. Clover—Zanzibar at 11½@11⅝d.

Tallow steady, St. Petersburg old Y C at 39/, and new at 41/ per cwt spot. Australian—Fine mutton at 37/, and beef 34/6@35/.

ANTWERP.

Under date of June 10, 1881, Messrs. Souheur & Neizert say:

Dyewoods—Unchanged, although Haitian has been in fair demand, principally for export trade. Cayes wood offers at fl3⅜ per 50 kilos. Laguna quiet.

Turpentine—French spirits firmer and in good request; fl22@23 per 50 kilos is paid for spot. Arrivals are expected by two steamers now loading at Bayonne; fl21 is offered for one, fl20¾@21 for the other. American spirits are scarce; for future delivery we report one transaction of 100 bbls at fl18, shipment May-June, another of 400 bbls, delivery last four, same figure.

Petroleum—American refined: Market firm, prices closing with an advance. A small business is passing in spot oil; for forward delivery there rules a steady demand, quotations advancing fully 75 centimes. We quote: Spot fr19½, July 19¾, August 20½, September 21, last four 21½; 34118 bbls were landed from New York during the week. Stock 123.764 bbls.

Naphtha—There is still but a small demand for this article. We still quote spot fr37, delivery last four fr27@26 50 per 100 kilos.

Oils—In olive oil there is a small trade passing. prices being nominally unchanged. Seed oils inactive, linseed a shade firmer, and brown rape fr65½, refined rape oil fr70.

Rosin—Strained American unchanged. Buyers and sellers are apart. The latter ask fl2¾ per 50 kilos for spot and future delivery. French resin quiet.

Lard—Business in "Wilcox" during the past week has not been of much importance, buyers showing themselves extremely reserved. Prices have more or less fluctuated, firm at beginning of the week, closing weaker. This mark is quoted spot 134½, month fr134, July fr133½, August-September fr133 per 100 kilos. Other descriptions are not materially changed; quoted fr134.

Tub lard is offered at fr150 as to brand.

SINGAPORE.

Under date of May 12, Messrs. Gilfillan, Wood & Co. say:

There has not been much activity in our markets during the past fortnight most staples being dull owing to home news not being encouraging to shippers.

Gambier—About 1,100 tons have been sold during the fortnight at $3.95@3.90 per picul. At the close a sale is reported at $3.97½ but there is little demand at the advance as news from London points to lower prices.

Black Pepper—Supplies have been coming in more freely than was expected and the price has declined to $11 per picul at which the market is weak.

White Pepper—Little has come to market and prices have advanced. We quote fair Rhio $17½ per picul.

Sago Flour—The demand has improved and Sarawak has been sold at $3 07½ per picul.

Pearl Sago—Small grain declined to $3.15 per picul at which a fair business was done and dealers now hold for higher prices.

Tapioca—For good flake $4.30 per picul is asked but there is little demand. Small and medium pearl are dearer at $3.90 per picul.

Nutmegs—There have been few arrivals and prices are steady at $47 per picul for unshelled equal to about $74 per picul for 110s.

Mace—Neglected; prices nominal.

Gum Copal—Good country cleaned has declined to $11½ per picul and will probably go lower as supplies increase.

Gum Damar—There is no demand and value is nominal at $20 per picul.

Cloves—Considerable sales of Amboyna took place at $37¼ per picul and dealers hold the balance of their stocks for higher prices.

Exchange is lower and closes at 3/10 for 6 months' sight private bill.

Exports, per Charity, to New York, cleared 8th May, 1881:—3,402 piculs gambier, 2,944 piculs black pepper, 1,340 piculs gum copal, 305 piculs flake tapioca, 101 piculs cubebs, 53 piculs gum damar, 70 piculs nutmegs, 52 piculs clove stems. Per Glance, to New York, cleared 10th May, 1881:—3,365 piculs gambier, 3,836 piculs tapioca, 6,272 piculs black pepper, 33 piculs nutmegs, 22 piculs cloves, 94 piculs white pepper, 456 piculs pearl sago.

MARSEILLES.

Under date of June 13, Messrs. Estrine & Co, say:

Cream of tartar—During the month under report market has been rather dull and some manufacturers have consented to a small reduction on our previous quotations. We obtained a couple of small lots at the parity of fcs281 per 100 kilos f o b Marseilles; this reduction, however unimportant, has brought several orders and we find difficulty in buying at same price. The article has decidedly an upward tendency.

Verdigris, Narbonne, extra dry superior—Demand meeting the production; prices are firmly maintained at our quotations of last month, fcs253 per 100 kilos.

Verdigris, merchantable, or Bon marchand, in balls, more abundant and obtainable at fcs150 per 100 kilos. Pods are more thought of and find regular buyers at the parity of fcs163 50 per 100 kilos.

Saffron—Valencia, sales from Oct. 16, 1878, to end of May, 1879, 71,060 lbs; from Oct. 16, 1879, to end of May, 1880, 124,784 lbs; from Oct. 16, 1880, to end of May, 1881, 91,154 lbs. In May sales have amounted to 11,600 lbs. Stock on the market about 8000 lbs. During the whole month prices have been rather unsettled. We close at the figure we left them on the 12th ulto., but rather firmer. We quote fair pure superior Valencia at fcs126 50@128 per kilo f o b, in tins of 25 and 5 lbs.

Saffron—Alicante, or adulterated, prices are unchanged. We continue to quote fcs82 per kilo for 1st quality; fcr64 per kilo for 2d quality; fcs55 50 per kilo for 3d quality.

Soap—In presence of the same abundance of all sorts of oil, we have no change to report in the price of soap, which is as low as ever. We quote: Pure white in cs of 140 kilos, fcs 75.50; do., in bxs of 16 kilos, fcs 79; pure Castile mottled in cs of 140 kilos, fcs 51; do., in bxs of 16 kilos, fcs 54.50; do., in small pressed cakes, fcs 66.25. Castile mottled baryta has receded one franc We quote fcs 39.60 per 100 kilos, f o b.

Oil—Importation of oil seeds of all kinds in May has continued on a very large scale. This coupled with the want of orders is weighing very heavily on our market, more especially on common qualities. We except "Lampante," which have somewhat advanced. We quote to-day: Sesame bright Lampante fcs 73.50, ground nut Lampante fcs 85, olive do. fcs 80, green oil or *Clair de Residence*, fcs 80 per 100 kilos or cwt in cks of 500 kilos. Table oil, Superfine Levant, fcs 98@101; sesame and ground nut Ruffisque fcs 128; Gambie fcs 110 per 100 kilos in bbls of 250 kilos.

Cochineal—Very little doing but holders are firm at the following quotations: Grey dark fcs 5.20@5.30; do., clear fcs 5.35@5.40; silver fcs 5.45@5.50; black ordinary fcs 4.90@4.95; do., superior 3d fcs 5.10@5.30; do., do., 2d fcs 5.40@5.60; do., do., 1st fcs 5.70@5.80; black extra fcs 5.90@6.10; Zacatillay natural 5.20@5.30.

Galls, white Levant, fcs 112@115; black and green fcs 147.50@155; hand picked fcs 250 per 100 kilos, f o b.

Gum Arabic in sorts: Superior fcs 112.50; current fcs 102.50@106; hand picked, 1st white, fcs 222; 2d white fcs 140; 3d white fcs 122@125; Ghezire, 1st, fcs 92.50@95; do., 2d, fcs 87.50@90 per 100 kilos, f o b.

Canary Seed—May imports 576 bgs Rodosta; no change to report; demand moderate; good lots scarce. We quote fcs 23.50@24.25 per 100 kilos, f o b, as to quality.

Hempseed—Arrivals of last month 379 bgs; market inactive, sowing season being over; prices are unchanged from fcs 22.50@23.50 per 100 kilos, f o b, as to quality.

Aniseed—Maltas fcs 86.50@87.50; Valencia and Alicant fcs 88@94; Levant fcs 75@76 per 100 kilos. f o b.

Cummin—Malta fcs 95; Greece fcs 85; Spain fcs 80 per 100 kilos, f o b.

Caraway—Tunis fcs 62@65 per 100 kilos, f o b

Foenugreck—Morocco fcs 22@24 per 100 kilos f o b.

Fennel—Levant fcs 42 per 100 kilos, f o b.

Coriander—Levant and Tunis fcs 41@42

Pyrethrum Flowers—Caucasus fcs 175@180; Dalmatia fcs 352.50.

Gentian roots wanting. July-August delivery fcs 35@38 is the figure spoken of.

Licorice Roots—Tortosa in sorts fcs 42.

Manifest of outward cargo to New York from May 12 to June 12, by sail:

Ship "Orsolina," May 17—1 quantity bitumen; 100 cks garancine; 70 cks [illegible] alba; 50 bgs ochre; 1 bbl tarragon; 24 b[illegible]coopers; 28 cases essences; 100 cases soap; [illegible] oil; 203 bgs canary seed.

Ship "Slavia," May 30—75 cks garancine; 280 cks terra alba; 20 bales thyme powder; 7 bales marjoram; 20 bales lavender flowers; 50 bales medical flowers; 7 boxes cuttle bones; 30 bales canary seed; 9 bales fœnugreek; 20 bales gentian root; 35 bales licorice root; 5 bales corks; 85 boxes oil; 20 cases soap.

Liverpool Chemical Market.

Under date of June 10, 1881, Mr. D. B. McCulloch says:

Notwithstanding the holidays, chemicals have continued to harden and prices for alkalies are igher than last week, both for prompt and forward delivery. American demand has improved and there is also more enquiry for the Continental and home trades. Makers stocks are much reduced and supply is likely to be still more curtailed by the strikes and lockouts at some of the works in Widnes and Newcastle, which threaten to become more general. In the face of this and of low prices, still below cost of production, the indications point to a further advance. The Board of Trade returns show a considerable increase in the quantity exported, and yet foreign markets are by no means overstocked. Low prices beget increased consumption, and any revival of activity would materially enhance values. Potashes, sulphate of ammonia, oxalic and tartaric acids are better, nitrate of soda easier.

Soda—
- Ash ..... 1¾@1¼d
- Crystals ..... £3 10/@3 15/
- Bicarbonate ..... £9@9 10/
- Salt cake 95% ..... 36/@37/
- Phosphate crystals ..... £18@18 10/

Caustic Soda—
- White 70% ..... £10 2/6@10 5/
- White 60% ..... £9@9 2/6
- Cream 60% ..... £8 15/@17/6

Bleaching Powder—35% ..... £5 17/6@4

Potash—
- Muriate—80@95% ..... £8 10/@9 on 80%
- Chlorate ..... 5½@6d
- Bichromate 6d
- Yellow Prussiate ..... 10@10¼d
- Montreal 1sts ..... 23/@23/6
- Caustic 84% ..... £30@31

Lump Alum ..... £5/15@£6

Powdered Arsenic ..... £10 10@£11

Sulphate of Copper, 1sts ..... £19 10@15/

Oxalic Acid ..... 4¼@4½d

Chlorate of soda ..... 1/1@1/2

Sal Ammoniac—1sts 45/; 2ds 44/

Carbonate Ammonia ..... 6¼@6¾d

Borax—
- English refined ..... 50@100/
- Chilian and Californian ..... 55/@60/

Saltpetre, refined ..... 26/6@27/6

Tartars—
- Cream ..... 120/@121/
- Discolored and yellow ..... 110/@112/6
- Brown and gray ..... 100/@105/

Tartaric Acid Crystals ..... 1/7¼@1/7½

Citric Acid ..... 2/1@2/1½

Sulphate of Ammonia—
- 24% white ..... £20 8/@15/. Liv'p
- 24% good gray ..... £19 10@20 .... "
- " " " ..... £20@20 10/.... Hull

Bone Ash—
- River Plate ..... £4 15@£5 on 70%

Phosphate of Lime—
- Spanish, per unit ..... 1/2@1/3
- Canadian, " ..... 1/2@1/3
- Carolina, " ..... 11d@1/
- West Indian " ..... 1/2@1/4

Nitrate of Soda ..... 13/6@14/

Manganese, 70@85% ..... 80@85/ on 70%

Acetate of Lime ..... £14@15

FRIEDR BAYER & CO.,

Works at Elberfeld and Barmen, Ger'y. **Elberfeld, Germany.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

Alizarine and Aniline Colors.

Will supply **Alizarine of different shades 10 per cent strength at 1s per lb f. o. b. Rotterdam, Hamburg Bremen or Liverpool.** In regard to the quality of th Alizarine, we can refer to all the leading Turkey Red Dyers of Great Britain and the Continen **Messrs. E. Schlbach & Co., 55 Murray Street New York 163 Milk Street, Boston,** and 113 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, **are the sole importers of our Aniline Colors in the United States.**

ARMSTRONG, BRO & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MACHINE CUT CORKS

—AND—

Compressed Poplar Bungs, Taps & Plugs

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

TRUSLOW & CO.,

CRESCENT WHITING MILLS BROOKLYN NEW-YORK TRUSLOW & CO

——CORKS,——

BREWERS AND BOTTLER'S SUPPLIES.

WHITING.

219 Pearl Street, and 2, 4 & 6 Platt Street, New York.

Established **Charles N. Bossell,** 1842

MANUFACTURER OF

CORKS AND BUNGS

408 North Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Samples and Price List Mailed on Application.

ESTABLISHED 1829.

B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge,

FOR HOME AND EXPORT TRADE.

J. E. SCHWARTZ & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Sole Proprietors.

Having discontinued our New York Agency, all deliveries are now made from Pittsburgh.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

Alcohol and Cologne Spirit.

☞ *WE SUPPLY THE ENTIRE TRADE. GET OUR QUOTATIONS.*

JAMES A. WEBB,

165 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

MELLOR & RITTENHOUSE,

Manufacturers of Licorice,

214-220 North 22d St., PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

ACID—16 cs, Chas Pfizer & Co, per Nurnberg, Bremen.
BENZOIC—4 cs, 224 lbs, Schering & Glatz, per Schiedam, Rotterdam.
CARBOLIC—14 cs, 1100 lbs, Schering & Glatz, per Frisia, Hamburg.
15 pkgs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Nevada, Liverpool.
GALLIC—10 cks, 5208 lbs, J C Bloomfield & Co, per Picardie, Marseilles.
OXALIC—10 cks, 6405 lbs, Gantz, Jones & Co, per Magnolia, London.
PICRIC—10 cs, 560 lbs, John Campbell, per Britannic, Liverpool.
2 cs, 1100 lbs, E Schlbach & Co, per Frisia, Hamburg.
ROSALIC—5 kegs, 560 lbs, J C Bloomfield & Co, per Britannic, Liverpool.
VALERIC—1 cs, 30 lbs, Fritzsche Bros, per Frisia, Hamburg.
ALIZARINE—140 cks, W Pickhardt & K, per Schiedam, Rotterdam.
ASST—15 cks, 5429 lbs, Geo Bridge, per City of Montreal, Liverpool.
15 cks, 5986 lbs, Geo Bridge, per Adriatic, Liverpool,
ALKANET ROOT—1 bale, 251 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Main, Bremen.
ALOES—10 cs, 712 lbs, Lanman & Kemp, per Main, Southampton.
ALTHEA ROOT—1 ck, 255 lbs, L Riederer, per Oder, Bremen.
AMMONIA MURI—5 cks, 6578 lbs, McCoy & Sanders, per Suevia, Hamburg.
28 cks, 22580 lbs, C DeP Field, per Cornwall, Bristol.
SAL—24 cks, 24985 lbs, C DeP Field, per Cornwall, Liverpool.
ANILINE ARSEN—70 cks, 17775 lbs, Albany Aniline Works, per Greece, London.
COLORS—4 cs, 200 lbs, F Bredt & Co, per Main, Bremen.
12 cs, 624 lbs, Read Holliday & Sons, per Celtic, Liverpool.
4 cs, 400 lbs, Lutz & Movius, per Frisia, Hamburg.
10 cs, 560 lbs, John Campbell, per Britannic, Liverpool.
3 cs, 300 lbs, Heller & Merz, per Britannic, Liverpool.
2 cs, 386 lbs, E Ludwig, per Suevia, Hamburg.
9 pkgs, 780 lbs, P S Berge, per Main Bremen.
3 cs, 442 lbs, Fischer & Keller, per Nurnberg, Bremen.
1 cs, 22 lbs, A Keppelmann, per Canada, Havre.
1 cs, 65 lbs, A Klipstein, per Hohenstauffen, Bremen.
1 cs, 11 lbs, Jessup & Moore, per Nurnberg, Bremen.
4 cs, 310 lbs, W J Matheson & Co, per Frisia, Hamburg.
4 cs, 400 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Schiedam, Rotterdam.
4 cs, 200 lbs, A Klipstein, per Hohenstauffen, Bremen.
6 cs, 300 lbs, E Schlbach & Co, per Frisia, Hamburg.
7 cs, 675 lbs, Banning, Bissell & Co, per Oder, Bremen.
4 cs, 600 lbs, W J Matheson & Co, per Frisia, Hamburg.
1 ck, 220 lbs, E Schlbach & Co, per Canada, Havre.
SALTS—58 cks, 5800 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Schiedam, Rotterdam.
25 cs, 5500 lbs, E Schlbach & Co, per Suevia, Hamburg.
ANISEED—25 cs, Stallman & Fulton, per Papa, Hong Kong.
20 bgs, 6378 lbs, Dix & Co, per Parthia, Liverpool.
17 bgs, H A Dewey & Co, per Aurora, Leghorn.
ANTIMONY SULPH—2 cks, Chas Pfizer & Co, per Nurnberg, Bremen.
ARGOLS—17 cks, 13182 lbs, Gifford, Sherman & I, per Giulia, Bordeaux.
41 cks, 45984 lbs, Chas Pfizer & Co, per Giulia, Bordeaux.
56 cks, 61259 lbs, Chas Pfizer & Co, per Suevia, Hamburg.
91 cks, 94754 lbs, J G Dreyfus & Co, per Giulia, Bordeaux.
98 cks, 107984 lbs, Loeb Bros, per City of Montreal, Liverpool.
ARROWROOT—30 cs, R A Tucker & Co, per Flamborough, Bermuda.
ARSENIC—35 cks, 3858 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Main, Bremen.
50 cks, 5500 lbs, Stallman & Fulton, per Suevia, Hamburg.
150 cks. 61057 lbs, Peters & Tiemann, per Rheola, Cardiff.
RED—15 cks, 1973 lbs, Schering & Glatz, per Frisia, Hamburg.
ASSAFOETIDA—44 cs, 11582 lbs, G A & E Meyer, per D I Tenney, Calcutta.
52 cs, 13240 lbs, R Hillier's Son & Co, Boston.
AURINE—2 cs, 500 lbs, Lutz & Movius, per England, Liverpool.
BALSAM COP—6 bbls, L Johnson & Co, per W Wilson, Para.
BARIUM—10 cs, 1000 lbs, Schering & Glatz, per Frisia, Hamburg.
BARK—2 bales, C M Fletcher, per Alene, Savanilla.
MEDICAL—9 bales, McKesson & Robbins, per Assyrian Monarch, London.
PERU—499 bgs, 67375 lbs, Punderford & J, per Alene, Savanilla.
30 bgs, 2700 lbs, Samper & Bierck, per Alene, Savanilla.
48 bales, 5900 lbs, Hoadley & Co, per Alene, Aspinwall.
60 bales, J Ferro, per Alene, Aspinwall.
297 bales, D De Castro & Co, per Alene, Savanilla.
49 bales, Camacho & V, per Alene, Savanilla.
QUILLAY—30 bales, Reed & Co, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
BEANS VANILLA—4 cs, G Gutirrez & Co, per Br Empire, Vera Cruz.
1 cs, 760 lbs, R Piza, per Br Empire, Havana.
3 cs, L Brandies & Co, per Br Empire, Vera Cruz.
1 cs, 35 lbs, R & C Degener, per Br Empire, Havana.
17 cs, 2535 lbs, P Harmony N & Co, per Br Empire, Havana.
CALABAR—1 bg, J Zeller, per Assyrian Monarch, London.
TONCA—12 cs, 1840 lbs, C Lowenthal, per Bolivia, London.
BISMUTH—4 bbls, 1105 lbs. Chas Pfizer & Co, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
BLACK LAKE—10 cks, S Stone & Co, per City of Paris, Liverpool.
BLEACH—105 cks, 112964 lbs, Wing & Evans, per Nevada, Liverpool.
30 cks, Jas Lee & Co, per State of Nev, Glasgow.
1 ck, 1152 lbs, W Wood, per New York City, Bristol.
BONEBLACK—13 cks, Valentine & Co, per Schiedam, Rotterdam.
BONEDUST—500 bgs, 50 tons, Peters & Tiemann, per Utopia, London.
BORAX—5 cs, 560 lbs, I & H Berge, per Nevada, Liverpool.
BRIMSTONE—380 tons, C F Hardy & Co, per Mira Emilie, Catania.
749 tons, Battelle & Renwick, per Costagliolo, Girgenti.
BRONZE POWDER—1 cs, J Marsching & Co, per Canada, Havre.
1 cs, A B Ansbacher, per Oder, Bremen.
1 cs, Fuchs & Lang, per Oder, Bremen.
3 cs, John Schmelz & Co, per Oder, Bremen.
BUCHU—10 bales 4160 lbs, Reed & Co, per Bolivia, London.
CADMIUM—1 cs, Chas Pfizer & Co, per Nurnberg, Bremen.
CALOMEL—2 cs, Geo G Cowl, per Persian Monarch, London.
CARDAMONS—5 cs, Dodge & Olcott, per Persian Monarch, London.
CARMINE LAKE—1 cs, 22 lbs, A Keppelmann, per Canada, Havre.
1 cs, Wm Pickhardt & K, per Frisia, Hamburg.
2 cs, Wm Pickhardt & K, per Schiedam, Rotterdam.
CASSIA—20 cs, 1333 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Papa, Hong Kong.
50 cs, 50000 lbs, Recknagle & Co, per Papa, Hong Kong.
BUDS—400 cs. 26000 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, per John Nicholson, Hong Kong.
CHARCOAL—940 bgs, Peters & Tiemann, per Hermod, Havre.

CHILLIES—168 bales, 17501 lbs, Lewis Morris & Co, per William, Hamburg.
CHINA CLAY—410 cks, 200 tons, Hammill & G, per Jas Grice, Plymouth.
600 cks, 300 tons, W I Clark, per New Brunswick, Plymouth.
100 cks, McCoy & Sanders, per Jas Grice, Plymouth.
CHLORAL HYDRATE—15 cs, 840 lbs, Schering & Glatz, per Schiedam, Rotterdam.
COBALT—20 cks, 2208 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Main, Bremen.
COCHINEAL—5 bgs, 1044 lbs, Coombs, Crosby & E, per Greece, London.
CHAMOMILES—1 ck, Stallmann & Fulton, per Hohenstauffen, Bremen.
CHEMICALS—3 cs, Arnson & Wilzinski, per Lessing, Hamburg.
CHEMICAL PREP—5 cs, 575 lbs, Schering & Glatz, per Frisia, Hamburg.
4 cs, Chas Pfizer & Co, per Suevia, Hamburg.
COLORS PAINTERS—17 cs, Wm Pickhardt & K, per Canada, Havre.
2 cs, Wm Pickhardt & K, per Frisia, Hamburg.
1 cs, J H Taylor, per Britannic, Liverpool.
3 cs, 508 lbs, R D Jackson, per Canada, Havre.
7 pkgs, Wm Pickhardt & K, per Schiedam, Rotterdam.
4 cs, 759 lbs, A Keppelmann, per Canada, Havre.
1 cs, S Stone & Co, per City of Paris, Liverpool.
WATER—4 cs, Bilfelder & Co, per Oder, Bremen.
WATER—1 cs, J Marsching & Co, per Britannic, Liverpool.
CORKS—26 bales, F Llado & Co, per France, Havre.
14 bales, J Robinson & Co, per France, Havre.
14 bales, F Llado & Co, per Canada, Havre.
CORKWOOD—75 bales, Hagemeger & Brunn, per Calcutta, Lisbon.
350 bales, Gudewill, Mayer & Co, per A Felugo, Lisbon.
465 bales, John Robinson & Co, per A Felugo, Lisbon.
CUTCH—1000 bgs, P Y Fachiri, per Dundrennan, Calcutta.
500 bgs, Reed & Barry, per Carbet Castle, Calcutta.
500 bgs, H A Gould, per Dundrennan, Calcutta.
1000 bgs, 150477 lbs, Jas R Townsend & Co, per Dundrennan, Calcutta.
500 bgs, Reed & Barry, per D I Tenney, Calcutta.
1000 bgs, 149732 lbs, Recknagel & Co, per Dundrennan, Calcutta.
500 bgs, 75883 lbs, Reed & Barton, per Dundrennan, Calcutta.
500 bgs, 76894 lbs, O S Janney & Co. per Dundrennan, Calcutta.
1000 bgs, 150814 lbs, O S Janney & Co, per Carbet Castle, Calcutta.
340 bgs, 52030 lbs, W B Cooper, per City of Berlin, Calcutta.
1000 bgs, W B Cooper, per Carbet Castle, Calcutta.
1000 bgs, 151251 lbs, O S Janney & Co, per D I Tenney, Calcutta.
220 bgs, 34445 lbs, A L Green, per City of Berlin, Calcutta.
1000 bgs, Howe & Goodwin, per Carbet Castle, Calcutta.
500 bgs, 75728 lbs, Geo Popes, per Dundrennan, Calcutta.
EXT—1 ck, J H Taylor, per Britannic, Liverpool.
CUTTLEFISH—20 pkgs, J Domergue & Co, per Picardie, Marseilles.
DANDELION ROOT—3 bales, 646 lbs, Lehn & Fink, per Suevia, Hamburg.
3 bales, 660 lbs, Lehn & Fink, per Frisia, Hamburg.
DRAGON'S BLOOD—10 cs, 661 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Papa, Hong Kong.
DROP BLACK—20 cks, Chas Wix, per Schiedam, Rotterdam.
10 cks, 6665 lbs, J W Masury & Son, per State of Nev, Glasgow.
DRUGS—1 ck, 242 lbs, Lehn & Fink, per Suevia, Hamburg.
CRUDE—12 pkgs, 3805 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Main, Bremen.
13 cs, Dodge & Olcott, per Persian Monarch, London.
DYEWOOD EXT—100 cks, Banning, Bissell & Co, per Canada, Havre.
DUNG SALTS—6 cks, 6821 lbs, Geo Bridge, per City of Montreal, Liverpool.
6 cks, 6865 lbs, Geo Bridge, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
ERGOT—26 bgs, Fischer & Ewald, per Suevia, Hamburg.
ESSENCES—1 cs, F Paturel & Co, per Picardie, Marseilles.
FUSTIC—2400 pcs, J W Wilson & Co, per A A Holton, Tampico.
6½ tons, J Ferro, per Alene, Savanilla.
9600 logs, D De Castro & Co, per A F Ames, Baranquilla.
GELATINE—6 cs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
GENTIAN ROOT—57 bales, 11048 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, per Giulia, Bordeaux.
GINGER—298 pkgs, Patterson, Downing & Co, per Charmian, Cochin.
GLASS MIRROR—25 cs, S Binswenger, per Schiedam, Rotterdam.
17 cs, S Cohn, per Zeeland, Antwerp.
8 cs, A Arnstein, per Zeeland, Antwerp.
23 cs, D Wolff, per Zeeland, Antwerp.
13 cs, Fleischmann & Co, per Zeeland, Antwerp.
52 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, per Zeeland, Antwerp.
PLATE—3 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, per Zeeland, Antwerp.
31 cs, Heroy & Marrenner, per Zeeland, Antwerp.
18 cs, A Noel, per Zeeland, Antwerp.
15 cs, Fitzpatrick, Heany & Co, per Britannic, Liverpool.
13 cs, J A Waller, per Italy, Liverpool.
4 cs, Semon Bache & Co, per Hohenstauffen, Bremen.
29 cs, Holbrook Bros, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
4 cs, Heroy & Marrenner, per Nevada, Liverpool.
10 cs, J A Waller, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
WINDOW—35 cs, E A Boyd, per Nevada, Liverpool.
12 cs, Semon Bache & Co, per Greece, London.
1854 cs, Holbrook Bros, per P Dubrovacki, Antwerp.
282 pkgs, Dougherty, Ellis & M, per Zeeland, Antwerp.
5575 pkgs, Semon Bache & Co, per Zeeland, Antwerp.
2964 pkgs, Vanhorne, Griffin & Co, per Zeeland, Antwerp.
52 pkgs, Heroy & Marrenner, per Zeeland, Antwerp.
GLYCERINE—40 pkgs, 14590 lbs, Schutz & Ruckgaber, per Suevia, Hamburg.
17 pkgs, 20743 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, per Suevia, Hamburg.
23 pkgs, 11281 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, per Schiedam, Rotterdam.
45 cks, 21706 lbs, H Brown, per Suevia, Hamburg.
5 tanks, Brueckner & K, per Suevia, Hamburg.
30 cks, H Bowers, per Hermod, Havre.
8 cks, Arnson & Wilzinski, per Castor, Antwerp.
10 cks, 10883 lbs, Schutz & Ruckgaber, per Frisia, Hamburg.
GLUE—17 cks, Lockwood & McClintock, per Hermod, Havre.
83 cks, Baeder, Adamson & Co, per Main, Bremen.
2 cks, H Kroehl, per Frisia, Hamburg.
GRAPE SUGAR—300 cs, 33000 lbs, Weilbacher & L, per Schiedam, Rotterdam.
GREASE—2 bbls, Swan & Finch, per Assyrian Monarch, London.
3 cks, 3329 lbs, E Heath's Son, per Bolivia, London.
GUM AMMONIAC—1 cs, 154 lbs, J Zeller, per Assyrian Monarch, London.
CHICLE—6 bales, L Brandeis & Co, per British Empire, Vera Cruz.
DAMAR—50 cs, 6710 lbs, T N Bolles, per Ceres, Batavia.
100 cs, 14500 lbs, T N Bolles, per Diana, Batavia.
100 cs, 14533 lbs, J G Curtis & Co, per Ceres, Batavia.
35 cs, 4768 lbs, E Levering & Co, per Ceres, Batavia.
262 cs, 37895 lbs, Recknagle & Co, per Amsterdam, Rotterdam.
200 cs, 28595 lbs, Jas R Townsend & Co, per Ceres, Batavia.
EUPHONIUS—1 bg, 206 lbs, J Zeller, per Assyrian Monarch, London.
EUPHORBIUM—3 cs, Geo G Cowl, per Persian Monarch, London.
GUAIAC—4 cs, 280 lbs, A Arango, per H McClark, St Domingo.
KOWRIE—510 cs, 102000 lbs, Murphy & Co, per Handa Isle, Auckland.
MASTIC—2 cs, 263 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Main, Bremen.
TRAG—21 pkgs, 3113 lbs, T B Merrick & Co, per Bolivia, London.
23 cs, A Giese, per Parthia, Liverpool.
ICELAND MOSS—1 bg, 110 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Main, Bremen.
INDIGO—31 cs, Howe & Goodwin, per D I Tenney, Calcutta.
27 cs, Middlesex Co, per D I Tenney, Calcutta.
16 cs, 3094 lbs, Whitney Bros & Co, per D I Tenney, Calcutta.
20 cs, O S Janney & Co, per D I Tenney, Calcutta.
15 cs, 5221 lbs, Jas Martin & Co, per D I Tenney, Calcutta.
3 cs, 1004 lbs, Lewis Morris & Co, per D I Tenney, Calcutta.
22 cs, Gifford, Sherman & I, per D I Tenney, Calcutta.
11 cs, 3523 lbs, A L Green, per D I Tenney, Calcutta.
41 cs, 11329 lbs, E E Rice & Co, per D I Tenney, Calcutta.
27 cs, Recknagle & Co, per D I Tenney, Calcutta.
3 pkgs, J O Ward & Co, per Br Empire, Havana.
EXT—16 cks, 9322 lbs, J C Bloomfield & Co, per Britannic, Liverpool.
35 cks, 38095 lbs, Banning, Bissell & Co, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
INDIGOTINE—1 cs, 100 lbs, Lutz & Movius, per Utopia, London.
IODINE—1 cs, Chas T White & Co, per Suevia, Hamburg.
ISINGLASS—3 cs, 1020 lbs, Schering & Glatz, per Frisia, Hamburg.
2 cs, Arnson & Wilzinski, per Suevia, Hamburg.
IVORY BLACK—10 cks, Chas Wix, per Schiedam, Rotterdam.
LEECHES—3 cs, F Paturel & Co, per Frisia, Hamburg.
LICORICE—1265 bgs, 181797 lbs, Weaver & Sterry, per Orsola, Alicante.
943 bgs, 18080 lbs, Zuricalday & A, per Picardie, Malaga.
PASTE—200 cs, 46280 lbs, Zuricalday & A, per Aurora, Malaga.
100 cs, 23200 lbs, Zuricalday & A, per Picardie, Barcelona.
LIME ARSEN—551 cks, Hemingway & Co, per Bolivia, London.
JUICE—700 cs, W Fleming & Co, per Ethiopia, Glasgow.
LINSEED—5000 bgs, 16500 bush, John Jewett & Sons, per Carbet Castle, Calcutta.
5500 bgs, 18150 bush, Campbell & Thayer, per Carbet Castle, Calcutta.
3344 pkgs, 8745 bush, P Y Fachiri, per Dundrennan, Calcutta.
1000 bgs, 3588 bush, W F Milton & Co, per D I Tenney, Calcutta.
1500 bgs, 4950 bush, Lewis Morris & Co, per Carbet Castle, Calcutta.
LOGWOOD—115 tons, Lyon & Co, per E B Combs, Aux Cayes.
175 tons, J A Preston, per Leonard Meyer, Gonaives.
80 tons, A Arango, per H M Clark, St Domingo.
85 tons, L Brandies & Co, per M R Cuza, Campeachy.
100 tons, J W Wilson & Co, per I Diverty, Frontera.
MADDER—10 cks, 13171 lbs, H Casaux, per Schiedam, Rotterdam.
10 cks, 12579 lbs, C C Abel & Co, per Schiedam, Rotterdam.
19 cks, Gifford, Sherman & I, per Schiedam, Rotterdam.
MAGNESIA CARB—50 cs, 6119 lbs, Reed & Co, per Assyrian Monarch, London.
MEDICAL HERBS—1 cs, 40 lbs, Lehn & Fink, per Suevia, Hamburg.
1 bale, J Zeller, per Suevia, Hamburg.
LEAVES—9 pkgs, 2125 lbs, Lehn & Fink, per Frisia, Hamburg.
1 ck, 132 lbs, Lehn & Fink, per Suevia, Hamburg.
PREP—1 cs, Chas Pfizer & Co, per Nurnberg, Bremen.
1 cs, J Zeller, per Suevia, Hamburg.
1 cs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Main, Bremen.
11 cs, E Fougera & Co, per Canada, Havre.
5 pkgs, McKesson & Robbins, per Assyrian Monarch, London.
ROOTS—1 bale, 190 lbs, Lehn & Fink, per Suevia, Hamburg.
FLOWERS—1 bale, J Domergue & Co, per Picardie, Marseilles.
SEED—2 pkgs, J Zeller, per Suevia, Hamburg.
1 bg, 110 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Main, Bremen.
MILAN BLUE—1 cs, 220 lbs, A Keppelmann, per Canada, London.
MILK SUGAR—2 cs, J Zeller, per Suevia, Hamburg.
MUSK—1 cs, J Maitland & Co, per Greece, London.
NITRO BENZOLE—25 cs, 2500 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, per Bolivia, London.
NUTMEGS—199 cs, 13267 lbs, Henry Hentz & Co, per Bolivia, London.
NUX VOMICA—900 bgs, 14784 lbs, G A & E Meyer, per D I Tenney, Calcutta.
OCHRE—25 pkgs, 18092 lbs, W I Clark, per Hermod, Havre.
150 pkgs, 104373 lbs, Thebaud Bros, per Hermod, Havre.
250 bbls, 167926 lbs, per F A Reichard, per Hermod, Havre.
OIL ALMOND—4 cs, 448 lbs, J Zeller, per Picardie, Marseilles.
2 cs, 56 lbs, Schering & Glatz, per Schiedam, Rotterdam.
AMBER—1 cs, 110 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Main, Bremen.
ANISE—50 cs, Jas R Townsend & Co, per Papa, Hong Kong.
CASSIA—50 cs, Jas R Townsend & Co, per Papa, Hong Kong.
50 cs, 3333 lbs, Lanman & Kemp, per Papa, Hong Kong.
CITRON—225 cs, Dodge & Olcott, per Charmain, Ceylon.
COCOA—332 pkgs, 229889 lbs, Howland & Aspinwall, per Charmian, Colombo.
150 bbls, 50240 lbs, Barnsdorff & Co, per J Gomez, Baracao.
50 bbls, 16290 lbs, Gomez & Fearsall, per M E Douglas, Baracao.
COD LIVER—27 cks, Brueckner & K, per Frisia, Hamburg.
CROTON—5 cs, 270 lbs, Fritzsche Bros, per Frisia, Hamburg.
ESSENTIAL—12 cs, J L Berg & Co, per Picardie, Marseilles.
2 cs, Dodge & Olcott, per Picardie, Marseilles.
FUSIL—2 cs, J Zeller, per Suevia, Hamburg.
GINGERGRASS—1 cs, Fritzsche Bros, per Frisia, Hamburg.
LEMON—2 cs, 42 lbs, Fischer & Ewald, per Sibylle, Messina.
25 cs, 768 lbs, Materne & Meyer, per Sibylla, Messina.
2 cs, 42 lbs, Fisher & Ewald, per Sibylla, Messina.
50 cs, 1064 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, per Sibylla, Messina.
LEMON—3 cs, 800 lbs, Fritzsche Bros, per Frisia, Hamburg.
LEMONGRASS—5 cs, Roosevelt & Howland, per Aimwell, St Thomas.
31 cs, J J Quetting & Co, per Charmian, Cochin.
MYRBANE—5 cs, Fritzsche Bros, per Frisia, Hamburg.
NEROLI—4 cs, Fritzsche Bros, per Picardie, Marseilles.
OLIVE—10 bbls, 102 gls, M Vidulich, per Arno, Lisbon.
10¼ pipes, H A Dewey & Co, per Aurora, Leghorn.
SANDEL—1 cs, G G Cowl, per Persian Monarch, London.
SEAL—27 bbls, 2770 gls, W R Grace & Co, per Colon, Aspinwall.
THYME—2 cs, 110 lbs, J Zeller, per Picardie, Marseilles.

VALERIAN—1 cs, Fritzsche Bros, per Frisia, Hamburg.
OPIUM—6 cs, 941 lbs, Lanman & Kemp, per Britannic, Liverpool.
14 cs, 2151 lbs, Lanman & Kemp, per Maria, Southampton.
7 cs, 1020 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Parthia, Liverpool.
ORANGE LEAD—32 cks, 21462 lbs, Edward Hill, per Schiedam, Rotterdam.
WATER—1 cs, J L Berg & Co, per Picardie, Marseilles.
ORCHILL—10 cks, 13876 lbs, J C Bloomfield & Co, per Britannic, Liverpool.
10 cks, A Klipstein, per Canada, Havre.
12 bbls, 11191 lbs, E Oakes & Co, per Frisia, Hamburg.
10 cks, E Schlbach & Co, per Canada, Havre.
ORRISROOT—1 ck, 231 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Main, Bremen.
2 cks, Lazelle, Marsh & Co, per Trinaina, Leghorn.
PAINT—110 pkgs, 15624 lbs, G N Gardner, per Nevada, Liverpool.
PEARL ASH—10 cks, 5704 lbs, Sanderson & Son, per Marengo, Hull.
PERFUME—1 cs, E B Pont, per Canada, Havre.
20 cs, Park & Tilford, per Schiedam, Rotterdam.
PHOSPHORUS—50 cs, 5500 lbs, Chas Pfizer & Co, per Cornall, Bristol.
PITCH—90 cks, 91577 lbs, Borne, Scrymser & Co, per Greece, London.
PLASTER PARIS—50 bbls, G Montuori, per Beppino R, Leghorn.
PLUMBAGO—837 bbls, H J Baker & Bro, per Charmian, Colombo.
300 bbls, 171382 lbs, J W Rulon & Son, per Charmain, Colombo.
651 bbls, 371721 lbs, Patterson, Downing & Co, per Charmain, Colombo.
2 cks, Eagle Pencil Co, Oder, Bremen.
POMADES—8 cs, Fritzsche Bros, per Picardie, Marseilles.
6 cs, H Warrick, per Canada, Havre.
POTASH MURI—1018 bgs, P Weidinger, per William, Hamburg.
479 bgs, 114058 lbs, L F Mack, S & Co, per William, Hamburg.
PUMICE—720 pkgs, 160289 lbs, J Phillips, per Beppino R, Leghorn.
QUICKSILVER—150 flasks, Taft, Lee & Co, Oder, Bremen.
200 flasks, A B Ansbacher, Oder, Bremen.
QUININE—4 cs, 2000 ozs, Arnson & Wilzinski, per Lessing, Hamburg.
9 cs, 1200 ozs, F A Reichardt, per Suevia, Hamburg.
2 cs, 1000 ozs, Arnson & Wilzinski, per Suevia, Hamburg.
REDWOOD—10 tons, Gifford, Sherman & I, per Dundrennan, Calcutta.
RHUBARB—50 cs, 3333 lbs, Dix & Co, per Papa, Hong Kong.
SAFFRON—1 cs, Brueckner & K, per Suevia, Hamburg.
SALTPETRE—1190 bgs, 220177 lbs, P Y Fachiri, per Dundrennan, Calcutta.
1000 bgs, 182197 lbs, F L Kneeland, per Carbet Castle, Calcutta.
351 bgs, 57681 lbs, W A Brown & Co, per D I Tenney, Calcutta.
SALICENE—1 cs, McKesson & Robins, per Assyrian Monarch, London.
SARSAPARILLA—17 bales, 4039 lbs, J W Wilson & Co, per A A Holton, Tampico.
23 bales, 5754 lbs, Coombs, Crosby & E, per A A Holton, Tampico.
SEED LAC—1 cs, 368 lbs, J Zeller, per Assyrian Monarch, London.
SHELLAC—150 cs, 24521 lbs, Edward Hill, per Carbet Castle, Calcutta.
100 cs, 16756 lbs, J C Phipps & Co, per Carbet Castle, Calcutta.
200 cs, 33512 lbs, Patterson, Downing & Co, per D I Tenney, Calcutta.
369 cs, 63172 lbs, Lanman & Kemp, per D I Tenney, Calcutta.
183 cs, 34882 lbs, Edward Hill, per D I Tenney, Calcutta.
200 cs, 87360 lbs, V W Brinkerhoff, per D I Tenney, Calcutta.
100 cs, Whitney Bros & Co, per D I Tenney, Calcutta.
SOAP CASTILE—500 bxs, 19747 lbs, Weaver & Sterry, per Picardie, Marseilles.
150 bxs, 6053 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, per Trinacria, Leghorn.
500 bxs, 21040 lbs, W E Ebbitt, per Trinacria, Leghorn.
100 bxs, 4297 lbs, R Hilliers Son & Co, per Trinacria, Leghorn.
525 bxs, 23155 lbs, Weaver & Sterry, per Trinacria, Leghorn.
SODA ASH—157 cks, 266444 lbs, Jas Lee & Co, per State of Nevada, Glasgow.
144 cks, 284959 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Italy, Liverpool.
CAUSTIC—300 dms, 183243 lbs, Wing & Evans, per City of Montreal, Liverpool.
50 dms, 31369 lbs, F de Busires, per Britannic, Liverpool.
20 dms, Jas Lee & Co, per State of Neb, Glasgow.
5163 bgs, F B Nichols, per Marie, Pisagua.
NITRATE—6162 bgs, 1832521 lbs, Munoz & Espriella, per Ella, Taltal.
720 bgs, 224907 lbs, Dutilh & Co, per Britannic, Liverpool.
7100 bgs, Parsons & Petit, per M Mitchel, Taltal.
PHOS—10 cks, Chas Pfizer & Co, per Nurnberg, Bremen.
SOOT—1 ck, 1100 lbs, L Riederer, per Oder, Bremen.
SPONGE—26 cs, Raboteau & Moses, per Frisia, Hamburg.
ST JOHN'S BREAD—100 bgs, H A Dewey & Co, per Aurora, Leghorn.
STRONTIA—2 bbls, L Feuchtwanger & Co, per Parthia, Liverpool.
SUMAC EXT—5 cks, 2570 lbs, W Heuermann, per Hermod, Havre.
TALC—100 bgs, E Adams & Co, per Bolivia, London.
TERRA ALBA—10 bgs, L Feuchtwanger & Co, per State of Neb, Glasgow.
ULTRAMARINE—2 cks, 1687 lbs, Wm Pickhardt & K, per Schiedam, Rotterdam.
10 cks, 5512 lbs, A B Ansbacher, per Nederland, Antwerp.
UMBER—20 cks, 15675 lbs, F W Devoe & Co, per Trinacria, Leghorn.
VARNISH—14 pkgs, 325 gls, Bouton & Smith, per Bolivia, London.
VERDIGRIS—5 cks, 7384 lbs, Lewis Morris & Co, per Picardie, Marseilles.
WASH BLUE—25 cs, C F Zentgraf, per Schiedam, Rotterdam.
WHITE LEAD—33 pkgs, 21307 lbs, A Keppelmann, per Parthia, Liverpool.
ZINC OXIDE—1 pkg, 112 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, per Assyrian Monarch, London.
290 pkgs, 42790 lbs, G A & E Meyer, per Canada, Havre.
250 bbls, 55115 lbs, G A & E Meyer, per Castor, Amsterdam.
ASHES—522 bgs, A Kurscheedt, per Bolivia, London.

ERRATA—The item of Wintergreen in our last should have been Oil Wintergreen.

:o:

IMPORTS AT BOSTON.

ANILINE COLORS—1 cs, per Samaria, Liverpool.
5 cs, per Malta, Liverpool.
ALKALI—51 cks, per Malta, Liverpool.
BERRY EXT—35 cs, per Caledonia, London.
BLEACH—50 cks, W F & F C Sayles, per Missouri, Liverpool.
44 cks, Linder & Meyer, per Missouri, Liverpool.
105 cks, per Malta, Liverpool.
198 cks, Morey & Co, per Bavarian, Liverpool.
204 cks, per Glamorgan, Liverpool.
BARK EXT—160 cks, per New York, St John, N B.
209 cks, per City of Portland, St John, N B.
BRIMSTONE—620 tons, per Liugi Ruggiero, Girgenti.
520 tons, per Benedetto, Girgenti.
405 tons, D H Tully & Co, P Figari, Palermo.
COCHINEAL—12 bgs, per Atlas, Liverpool.
59 bgs, per Hooper, London.
COLCOTHAR—20 pkgs, per Olympus, Liverpool.
CUTCH—1100 bxs, per Bavarian, Liverpool.
CUDBEAR—9 bbls, per Malta, Liverpool.
5 cks, per Olympus, Liverpool.
GUM ANIMI—1 ck & 2 bbls, per Rival, Liverpool, N S.
10 cs, per Caledonia, London.
GUIAC—32 cs, per Lexington, Hayti.
ACOROIDES—1 cs, per Caledonia, London.
GELATINE—10 cks, Linder & Meyer, per Malta, Liverpool.
GREASE—180 cks, per Caledonia, London.
HAKE SOUNDS—8 bbls, per Carroll, Halifax.
INDIGO EXT—10 cks, per Olympus, Liverpool.
LOGWOOD—3850 cwt, E P Wilder, per Goldfinder, Hayti.
LIME JUICE—5 pipes, per Glamorgan, Liverpool.
OIL COD—2 cks, per Rival, Liverpool, N S.
39 cks, per May Fly, Rose Blanch, N F.
ESSENTIAL—5 cs, per Malta, Liverpool.
LAVENDER—1 cs, per Glamorgan, Liverpool.
OLIVE—2 cks, per Malta, Liverpool.
5 qr pipes, per Tyrian, Leghorn.
ORCHIL EXT—5 cks, per Peruvian, Liverpool.
POTASH MURI—515 bgs, per Marengo, Hull.
SALTS—15 cks, per Marengo, Hull.
SAPANWOOD—250 cwt, per C B Kenney, Manila.
SALICENE—2 cs, per Neptune, New York.
SHELLAC—108 cs, per Caledonia, London.
SODA ASH—151 cks, Linder & Meyer, per Bavarian, Liverpool.
78 cks, per Missouri, Liverpool.
40 cks, W F & F C Sayles, per Missouri, Liverpool.
26 cks, per Malta, for Liverpool.
80 tcs, per Bavarian, Liverpool.
BICARB—150 cks, Linder & Meyer, per Bavarian, Liverpool.
CAUSTIC—33 cks, per Missouri, Liverpool.
SUMAC—500 bgs, P M Swain, per Dorian, Palermo.
5600 bgs, D H Tully, per P Figara, Palermo.

:o:

IMPORTS AT PHILADELPHIA.

ANILINE COLORS—4 cs, Andreykovicz & Dunk, per Lord Clive, Liverpool.
ASPHALTUM—100 tons, per M Viglianos, Marseilles.
BLEACH—91 cks, Brown Bros & Co, per Lord Clive, Liverpool.
CHALK—670 tons, per Bertie Bigelow, London.
CORKWOOD—1070 bales, per P Mignano, Lisbon.
DRUGS—2 cs, order, per Lord Clive, Liverpool.
4 cs, Powers & Weightman, per Lord Clive, Liverpool.
KRYOLITE—36¼ fathoms, Penna Salt Mfg Co, per Bartentine, Ivigtut.
38 fathoms, Penna Salt Mfg Co, per Fluorine, Ivigtut.
MUSTARD SEED—250 bbls, Brown Bros & Co, per Lord Clive, Liverpool.
OIL OLIVE—250 cs, order, per Lord Clive, Liverpool.
SODA ASH—42 cks, Brown Bros & Co, per Lord Clive, Liverpool.
CAUSTIC—50 dms, G W & J W Reeves, per Lord Clive, Liverpool.
NITRATE—500 bgs, order, per Lord Clive, Liverpool.
SUMAC—1150 bgs, per Rochdale, Mediterranean.

:o:

IMPORTS AT BALTIMORE.

BRIMSTONE—750 tons, Battelle & Renwick, per Carbone, Catania.
630 tons, Battelle & Renwick, per Rosina, Alicante.
809 tons, Battelle & Renwick, per O Speciasa, Licata.
KAINIT—946 bgs, order, per Sirius, Bremen.
MANURE SALT—938 bgs, A Schumaker & Co, per Hohenzollern, Bremen.
SODA ASH—102 cks, C F Pitt & Sons, per Hibernian, Liverpool.
CAUSTIC—90 dms, C F Pitt & Sons, per Hibernian, Liverpool.
NITRATE—4804 bgs, C F Pitt & Sons, per A Graham, Pisagua.
SPONGE—2 cs, order, per Hibernian, Liverpool.
POTASH MURI—2078 bgs, order, per Sirius, Bremen.
539 bgs, Baltimore Chrome Works, per Herman, Bremen.

:o:

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.

ACID—6 cbys, Manhattan Chem Co, N Y & Baltimore Trans Co.
ALCOHOL—497 bbls, D T Mills, Hudson River Railroad.
195 bbls, export, Hudson River Railroad.
130 bbls, Gaff, Fleischman & Co, Hudson River Railroad.
20 bbls, order, Hudson River Railroad.
285 bbls, J A Webb & Co, National Line.
75 bbls, E Eisinger & Co, Empire Line.
130 bbls, F Edson & Co, Hudson River Railroad.
343 bbls, F O Boyd & Co, Hudson River Railroad.
68 bbls, Ross, D & Co, Empire Line.
65 bbls, Davis, C & Co, Empire Line.
68 bbls, H Webster, Empire Line.
200 bbls, Thurber & Co, Hudson River Railroad.
200 bbls, F O Boyd & Co, National Line.
50 bbls, J H Beams, National Line.
75 bbls, D T Mills, Penn Railroad.
75 bbls, J A Webb & Co, Empire Line.
ASHES—50 pkgs, order, Baltimore Inland Line.
69 pkgs, order, Hudson River Railroad.
7 pkgs, order, per Richmond, Richmond.
BEESWAX—1 bbl, Z Mills, per Richmond, Richmond.
2½ bbls, T M Robinson & Co, per Richmond, Richmond.
1 bbl, Thurber & Co, per Richmond, Richmond.
2 pkgs, Thurber & Co, per City of Columbus, Savannah.
1 pkg, J R Plum & G, per City of Columbus, Savannah.
5 pkgs, order, per Albemarle, Richmond.
1 pkg, Belt & Cilley, per City of Macon, Savannah.
2 pkgs, Thurber & Co, per City of Macon, Savannah.
1 pkg, order, Hudson River Railroad.
1 bbl, Lehman & Elsasser, per New Orleans, New Orleans.
1 bbl, W H Schieffelin & Co, per City of Macon, Savannah.
1 bbl, F G H Schiffer, per City of Macon, Savannah.
1 bbl, Belt & Cilley, per City of Atlanta, Charleston.
2 bbls, Belt & Cilley, per Wyanoke, Richmond.
5 bbls, Watts, P & Co, per Old Dominion, Richmond.
2 bbls, Snow & W, per Geo W Clyde, Charleston.

1 pkg, order, Erie Railway.
BARK—7 bales, Coffin, Reddington & Co, per Acapulco, San Francisco.
BONES—26 hhds, Lister Bros, per Lone Star, New Orleans.
12 hhds, Lister Bros, per Geo W Clyde, Charleston.
BORAX—100 bbls, order, per on, San Francisco.
100 bbls, order, per Acapulco, San Franci co
BLUE VITRIOL—40 bbls, Sondheim, Alsberg & Co N Y & Balto Trans Co.
50 bbls, A B Ansbacher, N Y & Balto Trans Co.
CHINA CLAY—60 cks, R McNamee & Co, per City of Atlanta, Charleston.
48 cks, R McNamee & Co, per Geo W Clyde, Charleston.
COTTONSEED—1340 bgs, R A Yellowlee, North River Boats.
180 bgs, S D Crosby, North River Boats.
MEAL—926 bgs, order, per Lone Star, New Orleans.
600 bgs, order, per New Orleans, New Orleans.
FLAXSEED—209 bgs, S D Crosby, Erie Railway.
2730 bgs, export, National Line.
1550 bgs, export, Anchor Line.
150 bgs, A B Gibbs & Co, North River Boats.
848 bgs, C E Morris, Erie Railway.
2000 bgs, L Gross & Co, Erie Railway.
636 bgs, H T Kneeland, National Line.
FUSTIC—457 pcs, F Probst, per Rio Grande, Galveston.
GUM CHICLE—27 bgs, J W Wilson, per Rio Grande, Galveston.
1 cs, forward, per New Orleans, New Orleans.
LEAD—1065 pigs, Bradley White Lead Co, National Line.
348 pigs, J Jewett & Sons, National Line.
OIL CAKE—80 bgs, Porter & Co, Erie Railway.
184 bgs, Bailey & S, Erie Railway.
1167 bgs, I & C Moore & Co, Erie Railway.
2338 bgs, I & C Moore & Co, Hudson River Railroad.
1260 bgs, R Lacey & Co, Hudson River Railroad.
415 bgs, export, Hudson River Railroad.
550 bgs, J W Nightingale, National Line.
891 bgs, export, Anchor Line.
450 bgs, A B Gibbs & Co, North River Boats.
672 bgs, J W Nightingale, Erie Railway.
319 bgs, T E Porter, Erie Railway.
600 bgs, Simmonds & G, Erie Railway.
412 bgs, export, Erie Railway.
300 bgs, L V Tripp, Hudson River Railroad.
966 bgs, R Norman & Co, National Line.
COTTONSEED—100 bbls, J Macy's Sons, per Lone Star, New Orleans.
38 bbls, Simmonds & G, per New Orleans, New Orleans.
49 bbls, Union Oil Co, per City of Columbus, Savannah.
FISH—18 bbls, T G Hunt, N Y & Balto Trans Co.
LARD—25 bbls, order, Erie Railway.
40 bbls, N K Fairbank, National Line.
50 bbls, export, National Line.
5 bbls, W H Fox & Co, N Y & Balto Trans Co.
LUBRICATING—76 bbls, order, Penn Railroad.
RED—65 bbls, Holbrook Mfg Co, Hudson River Railroad.
SASSAFRAS—2 cs, Dodge & Olcott, N Y & Balto Trans Co.
11 cans, Dodge & Olcott, per Old Dominion, Richmond.
10 cans, E A Saunders, per Old Dominion, Richmond.
9 cans, Gantz, Jones & Co, per Old Dominion, Richmond.
OCHRE—25 bbls, F W Devoe & Co, N Y & Balto Trans Co.
21 bbls, F O Pierce & Co, N Y & Balto Trans Co.
20 bbls, C M Childs, N Y & Balto Trans Co.
30 bbls, M Feizel & Co, N Y & Balto Trans Co.
7 bbls, Wadsworth, M & C, N Y & Balto Trans Co.
5 bbls, Waddell & Hedges, N Y & Balto Trans Co.
25 bbls, Harrison Bros & Co, N Y & Balto Trans Co.
10 bbls, D F Tiemann & Co, N Y & Balto Trans Co.
PITCH—50 bbls, Truslow & Co, per Benefactor, Wilmington.
2 bbls, forward, per Benefactor, Wilmington.
ROSIN—178 bbls, G Potter & Co, per City of Dallas, Fernandina.
294 bbls, Dutton & W, per City of Dallas, Fernandina.
279 bbls, R D Chater, per City of Dallas, Fernandina.
116 bbls, I Eppinger & Co, per City of Dallas, Fernandina.
96 bbls, G Potter & Co, per City of Dallas, Pt Royal.
202 bbls, Blossom, H & Co, per City of Macon, Savannah.
300 bbls, G Potter & Co, per City of Macon, Savannah.
417 bbls, Paterson, D & Co, per D S Williams, Savannah.
401 bbls, Hinson & B, per B I Hazard, Georgetown.
595 bbls, Tolar & Hart, per B I Hazard, Georgetown.
98 bbls, W H Wiggins, per B I Hazard, Georgetown.
665 bbls, Z Mills, per B I Hazard, Georgetown,
85 bbls, Paterson, D & Co, per Benefactor, Wilmington.
148 bbls, G Potter & Co, per Benefactor, Wilmington.
23 bbls, Z J Halpin, per Benefactor, Wilmington.
65 bbls, order, per New Orleans, New Orleans.
145 bbls, order, per City of Atlanta, Charleston.
3 bbls, Haloples & Co, per New Orleans, New Orleans.
1 bbl, C Brooks & Co, per New Orleans, New Orleans.
854 bbls, Tolar & Hart, per Gracie N, Georgetown.
189 bbls, G Potter & Co, per Gracie N, Georgetown.
274 bbls, Murchison & Co, per Gracie N, Georgetown.
139 bbls, Z Mills, per Gracie N, Georgetown.
112 bbls, W H Wiggins & Co, per Gracie N, Georgetown.
158 bbls, W K Hinman, per Cora, Washington, N C.
297 bbls, G Potter & Co, per City of Columbus, Savannah.
7 bbls, T M Robinson & Co, per Albemarle, Richmond.
50 bbls, Cumming & Co, per Albemarle, Richmond.
94 bbls, R D Chater, per Albemarle, Richmond.
49 bbls, Tolar & Hart, per Albemarle, Richmond.
107 bbls, Murchison & Co, per Albemarle, Richmond.
9 bbls, T M Robinson & Co, per Hatteras, Richmond.
ROOTS—1 bale, Coffin, Reddington & Co, per Acapulco, San Francisco.
STARCH—427 pkgs, order, Erie Railway.
500 pkgs, F H Leggett & Co, Erie Railway.
4170 pkgs, Chapin & Co, Hudson River Railroad.
270 pkgs, Belt & Cilley, Hudson River Railroad.
3947 pkgs, order Hudson River Railroad.
TAR—5 bbls, forward, per Benefactor, Wilmington.
100 bbls, A C Worth, per Benefactor, Wilmington.
100 bbls, Paterson, D & Co, per Benefactor, Wilmington.
1 bbl, G Potter & Co, N Y & Balto Trans Co
71 bbls, W K Hinman, per Cora, Washington, N C.
SOAP STOCK—14 bbls, order, per New Orleans, New Orleans.
SPONGE—5 bales, McKesson & Robbins, per City of Macon, Savannah.
3 bales, Lasker & Bernstein, N Y & Balto Trans Co.
15 bales, McKesson & Robbins, per City of Columbus, Savannah,
SUMAC—350 bgs, J H Bryant & Co, per Wyanoke, Richmond,
TURPENTINE SPIRITS—59 bbls, G Potter & Co, per City of Dallas, Fernandina.
160 bbls, Dutton & W, per City of Dallas, Fernandina.
43 bbls, R D Chater, per City of Dallas, Fernandina.
44 bbls, I Eppinger & Co, per City of Dallas, Fernandina.
72 bbls, New England, per City of Macon, Savannah.
5 bbls, export, per City of Macon, Savannah.
116 bbls, G Potter & Co, per City of Macon, Savannah.
23 bbls, forward, per City of Macon, Savannah.
40 bbls, Dutton & W, per City of Macon, Savannah.
186 bbls, Hinson & B, per B I Hazard, Georgetown.
164 bbls, Tolar & Hart, per B I Hazard, Georgetown.
100 bbls, G F Gregory, per Benefactor, Wilmington.
100 bbls, order, per Benefactor, Wilmington.
13 bbls, Tolar & Hart, per Richmond, Richmond.
7 bbls, R D Chater, per Richmond, Richmond.
5 bbls, T M Robinson & Co, per Richmond, Richmond.
1 bbl, Holoples & Co, per New Orleans, New Orleans.
1 bbl, C Brooks & Co, per New Orleans, New Orleans.
18 bbls, Murchison & Co, N Y & Balto Trans Co.
26 bbls, Z Mills, per Old Dominion, Richmond.
2 bbls, T M Robinson & Co, per Old Dominion, Richmond.
100 bbls, Corner Bros & Co, per Baltimore Inland Line.
591 bbls, Tolar & Hart, per Gracie N, Georgetown.
124 bbls, G Potter & Co, per Gracie N, Georgetown.
75 bbls, Murchison & Co, per Gracie N, Georgetown.
222 bbls, Z Mills, per Gracie N, Georgetown.
60 bbls, W H Wiggins & Co, per Gracie N, Georgetown.
26 bbls, W K Hinman, per Cora, Washington, N C.
100 bbls, Corner Bros & Co, N Y & Balto Trans Co.
100 bbls, G Potter & Co, per City of Columbus, Savannah.
21 bbls, J A Patterson, per City of Columbus, Savannah.
10 bbls, forward, per City of Columbus, Savannah.
100 bbls, G F Gregory, per City of Columbus, Savannah.
8 bbls, G Potter & Co, per Albemarle, Richmond.
9 bbls, Hinson & B, per Albemarle, Richmond.
4 bbls, T M Robinson & Co, per Albemarle, Richmond.
67 bbls, R D Chater, per Albemarle, Richmond.
36 bbls, Tolar & Hart, per Albemarle, Richmond.
44 bbls, Murchison & Co, per Albemarle, Richmond.
56 bbls, Paterson D & Co, per Geo W Clyde, Charleston.
42 bbls, W H Wiggins, per B I Hazard, Georgetown.
229 bbls, Z Mills, per B I Hazard, Georgetown.
89 bbls, G Potter & Co, per B I Hazard, Georgetown.
54 bbls, Murchison & Co, per B I Hazard, Georgetown.
145 bbls, Paterson, D & Co, per Benefactor, Wilmington.
WHITE LEAD—37 cks, order, N Y & Balto Trans Co.
210 kegs, order, N Y & Balto Trans Co.

—:o:—

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS AT BALTIMORE.

DRUGS—72 pkgs, Thomsen & Muth, per D H Miller, Boston.
8 pkgs, Thomsen & Muth, per Louise, Richmond.
23 pkgs, Thomsen & Muth, per Wm Crane, Boston.
1 cs, Thomsen & Muth, per Alliance, Richmond.
MEDICAL PREP—6 cs, Vogeler, Son & Co, per John Hopkins, Boston.
OIL—5 bbls, Vogeler, Son & Co, per Wm Crane, Boston.
ROSIN—50 bbls, Providence, per Saragossa, Savannah.
64 bbls, E M Lazarus & Co, per G Appold, Savannah.
534 bbls, Boston, per G Appold, Savannah.
502 bbls, Balto & Ohio R R Co, per G Appold, Savannah.
255 bbls, E Fitzgerald, per Cleopatra, Charleston.
95 bbls, J Corner & Sons, per Westover, Norfolk.
60 bbls, E M Lazarus & Co, per Westover, Norfolk.
102 bbls, J Corner & Sons, per Roanoke, Norfolk.
50 bbls, E M Lazarus & Co, per Roanoke, Norfolk.
301 bbls, Boston, per Saragossa, Savannah.
149 bbls, A L Huggins, per Saragossa, Savannah.
TAR—2 bbls, order, per Westover, Norfolk.
TURPENTINE SPIRITS—75 bbls, Balto & Ohio R R Co, per G Appold, Savannah.
3 bbls, E M Lazarus & Co, per Louise, Richmond.
10 bbls, order, per Westover, Norfolk.
42 bbls, J Corner & Sons, per Westover, Norfolk.
50 bbls, E M Lazarus & Co, per Westover, Norfolk.
23 bbls, E M Lazarus & Co, per Roanoke, Norfolk.
77 bbls, J Corner & Sons, per Roanoke, Norfolk.
61 bbls, A L Huggins, per Saragossa, Savannah.

—:o:—

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS AT BOSTON.

ALUM—257 bbls, per Saxon, Philadelphia.
350 bbls, per Roman, Philadelphia.
BONEBLACK—358 bgs, per Roman, Philadelphia.
LAMPBLACK—25 bbls, per Saxon, Philadelphia.
OIL—20 bbls, per John Hopkins, Baltimore.
5 bbls, per Saxon, Philadelphia.
102 bbls, per Roman, Philadelphia.
PAINTS—30 kgs and 11 cs, per Saxon, Philadelphia.
PARIS WHITE—20 bbls, per Saxon, Philadelphia.
POTASH—4 cks, per Saxon, Philadelphia.
ROSIN—536 bbls, Wm Crane, Baltimore.
409 bbls, per Roman, Philadelphia.
TURPENTINE—30 bbs, per Roman, Philadelphia.
SUMAC—210 bgs, per John Hopkins, Baltimore.
100 bgs, per Roman, Philadelphia.

WITHDRAWALS FROM BOND,

WEEK ENDING JUNE 27, 1881.

Aniline Colors, pkgs	69
Aniline Salts, pkgs	5
Antimony, cks	17
Bay Rum, cks	9
Bitumen, cs	50
Bronze Powder, cs	1
Cassia, pkgs	300
China Clay, cks	214
Cloves, bags	59
Corks, bags	21
Glass, cs	746
Glucose, cks	35
Licorice Paste, cs	45
Linseed, bgs	2202
Nutmegs, cs	120
Oil Essential, cs	5
Oil Lemon, cs	33
Oil Orange, cs	5
Opium (1596 lbs), cs	10
Pepper, bgs	516
Pimento, bgs	1104
Saltpetre, bgs	438
Soap Castile, bxs	500
Soda Ash, cks	89
Soda Bicarb, kegs	50
Soda Caustic, dms	145
Sponges, pkgs	41
Ultramarine, cs	9
Varnish, cs (225 gls)	5

Philadelphia Petroleum Statistics.

The following are the exports of petroleum from Philadelphia to foreign countries from January 1st, 1881, to date:

	This week.	Previously.
Algiers		153,210
Arendal		236,260
Alexandria	135,450	526,750
Amsterdam		1,811,218
Antwerp	271,433	3,987,497
Baltic		138,170
Bari		759,090
Bremen	193,900	2,340,455
Cork		132,898
Cagliari		180,000
Copenhagen		179,229
Christiansand	166,831	
Catania	117,000	
Dantzic		571,274
Dunkirk		1,101,953
Elsinore		356,490
Fleusborg		112,442
Genoa		2,834,513
Gibraltar		2,589,828
Gottenberg		141,879
Galatz		120,000
Hamburg	690,201	1,297,678
Horten		129,294
Helsingfors	115,794	254,613
Havre		299,592
Konigsberg		367,670
Londonderry	248,075	
London	316,648	
Leghorn		165,480
Lisbon		167,126
Messina		151,200
Marseilles		401,926
Naples		140,850
Palermo		473,000
Piliau		186,220
Pozzuoli		306,844
Port Said		148,100
Rotterdam		556,673
Rostock	128,737	131,524
Rouen		189,377
Savona		386,000
Stettin	150,344	559,579
Tunis	92,870	
Trieste		128,581
Uddewalla		101,407
Venice		521,750
Vianna	50,000	
Weser Lighthouse		248,086
Total gallons	2,677,283	25,585,726
Exported since Jan 1st, 1881		28,263,209
" " " 1880		20,439,073

The following is a list of the vessels loading and to load oil:

	Bbls. Ref'd
Ship Sultan, Cont	8,500
Ship Peter Young, Cont or U K, to arrive	6,500
Ship Otago, Cont or U K	7,000
Ship Hercules, U K or Cont	7,000
Ship Tsernogora, Cont	8,500
Ship Mataura, Antwerp	7,700
Bark St Olaf, Baltic	2,500
Bark Armonia, Toranto cs	17,000
Bark L Invidia, Naples cs	17,000
Bark Luigia P, Alexandria cs	17,000
Bark Rosalia, Venice cs	17,000
Bark Toni C, Levant cs	15,000
Bark G B Murzi, Gibraltar cs	17,000
Bark Rebus, Cont	4,000
Bark Beatrice, Rouen crude and naphtha	3,100
Bark Olaf Kyrre, Norway	3,000
Bark Nipote Accami, Genoa cs	35,000
Bark Amaranth, Cont to arrive	5,000
Bark Germania, Bremen or H'bg, to arrive	5,000
Bark Lucy Pope, Marseilles crude	4,500
Bark Saga, Bergen	3,000
Bark Kate Cann, Cont, to arrive	6,000
Bark Sebastian Bach, Bremen, to arrive	5,000
Bark Dr Peterman, Bremen or Hamburg	4,700
Bark Helios, Drouthein	3,000
Bark Fido, Baltic, to arrive	4,000
Bark Athiete, Cont	5,000
Bark Moderato, Med cs	18,000
Bark Gerhard, Bremen	6,000
Bark Enrique, Lussin f o	3,800
Bark Josip, Lussin, f o	3,000
Bark M & E Cann, Cont	7,000
Bark Emilie L Boyd, Cont	8,000
Bark Euro, Trieste	4,500
Bark Teresa Picasso, Genoa	3,000
Bark Franceschino, Genoa cs	18,000
Bark M J K, Cont	6,500
Brig Maia Marica, Alexandria cs	12,500
Brig Emmanuele, Venice cs	14,000

The following vessels have cleared with Petroleum this week:

Ship Edith, Antwerp, June 21	271,433
Ship Green Jacket, London, June 18	316,648
Bark Tordenskjold, Rostock, June 18	128,738
Bark Onward, Christiana, June 20	166,831
Bark Karl, Hamburg, June 22	248,222
Bark Neptun, Bremen, June 23	193,900
Bark Victoria, Hamburg, June 23	254,745
Bark Sokrates, Helsingfors, June 24	115,794
Bark Hereward, Londonderry, June 24	248,075
Bark Aurora, Hamburg, June 24	187234
Bark Erna, Stettin, June 24	150,344
Brig Madonna Del Arco, Alexandria, June 18	135,450
Brig Adamo, Tunis, June 20	92,870
Brig Agostino C, Catania, June 21	117,000
Schr Industria, Vianna, June 23	50,000
	2,677,283

Domestic Receipts—Oils, &c.

Summary of the totals of domestic receipts for the week ending June 27:

		For week.	Since Jan. 1
Acid	cbys.	6	6
Alcohol	bbls.	2476	69492
Antimony	cks.	.....	103
Ammonia	cks.	.....	30
Ashes	pkgs	126	2854
Bark Sassafras	pkgs.	7	61
Barytes	bbls.	.....	117
Beeswax	pkgs.	30	333
Bones	pkgs.	38	1478
Boneblack	bbls.	.....	318
Bone Meal	ctls.	.....	2000
" "	tons.	.....	66¼
Blue Vitriol	bbls.	90	180
Bone Dust	bgs.	.....	2708
Borax	pkgs.	200	4061
Candles	bxs.	.....	1290
Charleston Rock	pkgs.	.....	15640
Clay	cks.	108	2689
Cottonseed	bgs.	1520	1520
" Cake	bgs.	.....	21609
" Meal	bgs.	1526	15195
" Soap Stock	bbls.	14	1279
Dyewoods	pkgs.	.....	3799
Flaxseed	bgs	8123	239789
Glucose	bbls.	.....	345
Gum Chicle	pkgs.	28	752
Jalap	bales	.....	7
Lead	pigs.	1413	100105
Lime Acetate	bgs.	.....	60
Manganese		.....	.....
Mustard Seed	lbs.	.....	530338
" "	bgs.	.....	4008
Ochre	bbls.	143	196
Oil Cottonseed	bbls.	187	12756
Cedar	bbls.	.....	1
Elaine		.....	.....
Lard	bbls.	120	3219
" Mineral		.....	.....
Linseed		.....	450
Lubricating	bbls.	76	9572
Neatsfoot	bbls.	.....	75
Paraffine		.....	.....
Red	bbls.	65	392
Sassafras	cns.	34	175
Sperm		.....	.....
Tallow	pkgs.	.....	835
Whale	cks		5
Wintergreen	cns.	...	4
Other	pkgs.	18	1658
Cake	bgs.	10804	343916
Meal	pkgs.	.....	28076
Paint	cs.	.....	18
Pitch	bbls.	52	1399
Putty	lbs.	.....	11773
Quicksilver	flks.	.....	550
Rapeseed	bgs.	.....	441
Rosin	bbls.	6450	87117
Sarsaparilla	bales.	.....	301
Serpentaria	bgs.	.....	1
Sponge	bales.	23	126
Starch	pkgs.	9314	151242
Sumac	pkgs.	350	8850
Talc		.....	.....
Tar	bbls.	277	11493
Turpentine Crude	bbls.	.....	998
" Spirits	bbls.	3741	34341
Vanilla Beans	pkgs.	....	30
Varnish	bbls.	.....	15
White Lead	pkg.	247	313

Exports of Drugs, Oils, Paints, Chemicals and Dyestuffs for the past week.

ACID.

1 cby, $4, per Bermuda, for Porto Rico.
12 cbys, $60, per Santiago, for St Jago.

ALCOHOL.

6521 gls, $2500, per V Florio, for Salonica.
2251 gls, $822, per S V Bird, for Greytown.
10350 gls, $3800, per Picardie, for M'seilles.
100 gls, $34, per Alene, for Savanilla.
27902 gls, $10253, per V Florio, for Marseilles.

ALCOHOL, WOOD.

100 gls, $160, per Renpor, for Rotterdam.

ASPHALTUM.

1 bbl, $15, per Newport, for Havana.

BARK.

124 bales, $6200, per France, for Havre.

BARK QUERCITRON.

20 hhds, $1504, per Anchoria, for Glasgow.

BEESWAX.

952 lbs, $200, per Nurnberg, for Bremen.

BORAX.

150 bbls, $5800, per Lessing, for Hamburg.

CARBON.

25 bbls, $250, per Lessing, for Hamburg.
100 bbls, $1500, per Assyrian Monarch, for London.

COTTONSEED.

670 bgs, $11050, per City of Montreal, for Liverpool.

CHEMICALS.

44 cks, $3500, per Nederland, for Antwerp.

CUMMIN SEED.

4 bgs, $61, per Alene, for Savanilla.

EXTRACT DYEWOOD.

50 cs, $250, per Anchoria, for Glasgow.
30 pkgs, $551, per State of Nevada, for Glasgow.
10 cs, $80, per Knickerbocker, for Vera Cruz.
365 cs, $6326, per Suevia, for Hamburg.

EXTRACT LOGWOOD.

1000 cs $4300, per Lessing, for Hamburg.
90 cs, $420, per Itonus, for Valparaiso.

FLAXSEED.

12103 bush, $15212, per Sorrento, for Hull.

GLUE

7 bbls, $625, per Lessing, for Hamburg.
1 bg, $35, per Alene, for Savanilla.
6 bbls, $170, per Knickerbocker, for Havana.

GRAPE SUGAR

200 cs, $1500, per New York City, for Bristol.

GUM GUIAC.

22 cs, $400, per Neckar, for Bremen.

LIME ACETATE.

772 bgs, $2000, per Assyrian Monarch, for London.

LEECHES.

3 cs, $150, per Felicia, for Laguayra.

LOGWOOD.

4 bbls, $14, per C L Ridgway, for Para.
4 bbls, $31, per Felicia, for Laguayra.

OIL ALMOND.

1 cs, $29, per Alene, for Savanilla.
5 cs, $60. per S V Bird, for Greytown.
10 cs, $153, per Felicia, for Laguayra.

OIL CAKE.

351671 lbs, $5250, per New York City, for Bristol.
95558 lbs, $1450, per City of Montreal, for Liverpool.
1737868 lbs, $22480, per Italia, for Avonmouth.
568594 lbs, $8500, per Nerissa, for London.
608430 lbs, $9556, per Jas Sheppard, for London.
798451 lbs, $11909, per City of Montreal, for Liverpool.
112000 lbs, $1500, per Egyptian Monarch, for London.
469895 lbs, $7050, per Nevada, for Liverpool
498687 lbs, $8000, per Prospero, for Berwick

OIL CASTOR.

2 cs, $58, per Alene, for Savanilla.

OIL COD LIVER.

40 gls, $32, per Bermuda, for Porto Rico.
200 gls, $399, per Newport, for Havana.
30 gls, $45, per Felicia, for Laguayra.

OIL COTTONSEED.

225 gls, $125, per Lessing, for Hamburg.

OIL ESSENTIAL.

24 cs, $1533, per France, for Havre.
1 cs, $27, per Jose E More, for Sagua la Grande.
25 cs, $1457, per Lessing, for Hamburg.
2 cs, $50, per V Florio, for Marseilles.
25 cs, $600, per Liscard, for London.

OIL FISH.

10115 gls, $3175, per Anchoria, for Glasgow
12224 gls, $3671, per John Mann, for London.
10475 gls, $3290, per Scythia, for Liverpool
1434 gls, $460, per Cornwall, for Bristol.
8802 gls, $2650, per Freja, for Havre.

OIL LARD.

1203 gls, $809, per France, for Havre.
90 gls, $46, per T H A Pitt, for Bermuda.
96 gls, $79, per Geo B Douglas, for St George.
488 gls, $403, per Colon, for Aspinwall.
1202 gls, $809. per Baltic, for Liverpool.
100 gls, $60, per Newport, for Havana.
373 gls, $262, per Knickerbocker, for Havana.
1500 gls, $1250, per Cornwall, for Bristol.
949 gls, $815, per Sophie Cook, for Rio Janeiro.
350 gls, $320, per Alene, for Kingston.
3362 gls, $4249, per Ethiopia, for Glasgow.
98 gls, $86, per Orinoco, for Hamilton.
1194 gls, $804, per Britannic, for Liverpool
1273 gls, $1050, per Assyrian Monarch, for London.

OIL LINSEED.

217 gls, $137, per Colon, for Aspinwall.
143 gls, $106, per S V Bird, for Greytown.
89 gls, $53, per Athos, for Jeremie.
118 gls, $58, per Alene, for Savanilla.
94 gls, $57, per A W Barker, for Port de Paix.

OIL LUBRICATING.

1716 gls, $850, per Jose E More, for Sagua la Grande.
197 gls, $52, per V Florio, for Genoa.
10 gls, $5, per C S Ridgway, for Para.
2468 gls, $780, per Scythia, for Liverpool.
481 gls, $192, per Lessing, for Hamburg.
23650 gls, $6172, per Scythia, for Liverpool
600 gls, $200, per Plantyn, for Antwerp.
330 gls, $196, per Knickerbocker, for Vera Cruz.
880 gls, $352, per Nevada, for Liverpool.
308 gls, $93, per Ruth Topping, for Pernambuco.
1924 gls, $360, per Castor, for Amsterdam.
8810 gls, $2050, per Baltic, for Liverpool.
8058 gls, $1650, per Suevia, for Hamburg.
500 gls, $75, per Assyrian Monarch, for London.

OIL NEATSFOOT.

4700 gls, $3000, per Scythia, for Liverpool.

OIL MEAL.

365 lbs, $7, per T H A Pitt, for Bermuda.
45000 lbs, $855, per Pearl, for Port Spain.
37500 lbs, $700, per Harry & Aubrey, for Bridgetown.
17000 lbs, $265, per J Knitschly, for St Kitts.
41250 lbs, $798, per Ruby, for Bridgetown.
22500 lbs, $450, per Wm Robertson, for Bridgetown.

OIL PEPPERMINT

4 cs, $700, per V Florio, for Salonica.

OIL SASSAFRAS.

10 cs, $185, per Neckar, for Bremen.
6 cs, $130, per V Florio, for Salonica.

OIL SPERM.

100 gls, $155, per Lessing, for Hamburg.
40 gls, $60, per Colon, for Aspinwall.
60 gls, $51, per S V Bird, for Greytown.
900 gls, $958, per Anchoria, for Glasgow.
197 gls, $197, per Ethiopia, for Glasgow.

OIL WHALE.

19908 gls, $8265, per Freja, for Havre.

OPIUM.

2 cs, $818, per Colon, for Aspinwall.
3 cs, $1919, per Jose E More, for Sagua la Grande.

PAINT.

31 pkgs, $110, per Alene, for Savanilla.
62 pkgs, $318, per Colon, for Aspinwall.
35 pkgs, $564, per S V Bird, for Greytown.
1 pkg, $3, per T H A Pitt, for Bermuda.
20 pkgs, $424. per Cortes, for Halifax.
2 pkgs, $44, per Jose E More, for Sagua la Grande.
9 pkgs, $105, per Knickerbocker, for Havana.
1 pkg, $16, per Felicia, for Laguayra.
26 pkgs, $40, per Athos, for Jeremie.
63 pkgs, $749, per Knickerbocker, for Vera Cruz.
4 cs, $36, per Santiago, for St. Jago.
7 cs, $42, per A W Barker, for Port de Paix.

PARAFFINE WAX.

34380 lbs, $2450, per Nerissa, for London.
10000 lbs, $650, per Scythia, for Liverpool.
56795 lbs, $2968, per Jas Sheppard, for London.

PHOSPHORUS.

1 cs, $60, per Geo Calhoun, for St Johns.

PITCH.

2 bbls, $5, per Felicia, for Laguayra.
12 bbls, $26, per Alene, for Savanilla.
6 bbls, $14, per G B Douglas, for St George
30 bbls, $52, per Cortes, for Halifax.
5 bbls, $11, per Rachel Coney, for Point a Pitre.
15 bbls, $30, per Alene, for Kingston.
1 bbl, $2, per A W Barker, for Pont de Paix.
15 bbls, $31, per J Weir, for St Johns.

QUICKSILVER

8 flsks, $252, per Alene, for Savanilla.

ROOTS.

7 bales, $590, per Lessing, for Hamburg.

ROSIN.

100 bbls, $290, per Colon, for Aspinwall.
500 bbls, $3000, per Spain, for Liverpool.
120 bbls $285, per Belize, for Kingston.
10 bbls, $27, per C S Ridgway, for Para.
248 bbls, $1079, per A McLeod, for Porto Plata.
10 bbls, $27, per Itonus, for Valparaiso.
10 bbls, $25, per Cortes, for Halifax.
450 bbls, $2220, per Anchoria, for Glasgow:
200 bbls, $990, per Etta Whitmore, for Buenos Ayres.
79 bbls, $218, per Felicia, for Laguayra.
200 bbls, $1000, per State of Neb, for Glasgow.
6 bbls, $20, per Santiago, for St Jago.

170 bbls, $453, per Ruth Topping, for Pernambuco.
660 bbls, $2999, per Hohenstauffen, for Bremen.
100 bbls, $235, per Typhon, for Pernambuco.

SENEGA ROOT.

12 bales, $970, per Nurnberg, for Bremen.

SODA ASH

22 cks, $197, per Belize, for Kingston.

SODA CAUSTIC.

20 dms, $531, per A McLeod, for Porto Plata.
10 dms, $166, per Belize, for Kingston.

SPONGE

20 bales, $920, per France, for Havre.
1 bale, $110, per Cortes, for Halifax.
2 bales, $12, per Knickerbocker, for Vera Cruz.

SPERMACETI.

35 cs, $1387, per Lessing, for Hamburg.

TALLOW.

15301 lbs, $1090, per V Florio, for Gibralter
3546 lbs, $266, per Jose E More, for Sagua la Grande.
16300 lbs, $484, per Anchoria, for Glasgow.
91173 lbs, $6493, per Wm Burkitt, for Newcastle.
67297 lbs, $4879, per A McLeod, for Porto Plata.
23500 lbs, $2150, per Nurnberg, for Bremen
30977 lbs, $2161, per Scythia, for Liverpool
25000 lbs, $2000, per Renpor, for Rotterdam.
61900 lbs, $3850, per Italia, for Avonmouth
114300 lbs. $7950, per Spain, for Liverpool.
29000 lbs, $2050, per Nerissa, for London.
284350 lbs, $19325. per Mary Ann, for Danzig.
7804 lbs, $729, per Felicia, for Laguayra.
145796 lbs, $9185, per State of Neb, for Glasgow.
2330 lbs, $225, per Alene, for Kingston.
44096 lbs, $3126, per Navigation, for Newcastle.
44631 lbs, $3129, per Castor, for Amsterdam.
54900 lbs, $4000, per Baltic, for Liverpool.
12887 lbs, $800, per Neckar, for Bremen.
8918 lbs, $1000, per Typhon, for Pernamb'o

TAR.

10 bbls, $31, per Cortes, for Halifax.
10 bbls, $35, per Geo B Douglass, for St George.
6 bbls, $8, per S V Bird, for Greytown.
4 bbls, $14, per Alene, for Savanilla.
5 bbls, $18, per Rachel Coney, for Point-a-Pitre.
11 bbls, $18, per Knickerbocker, for V Cruz
6 bbls, $25, per Santiago, for St Jago.
1 bbl, $3, per A W Barker, for Port de Paix.
15 bbls, $37, per J Weir, for St Johns.

TURPENTINE.

200 gls, $84, per Jose E More, for Sagua la Grande.
100 gls, $46, per C S Ridgway, for Para.
170 gls, $82, per Bermuda, for Porto Rico.
110 gls, $64, per Colon, for Aspinwall.
1000 gls, $475, per Etta Whittmore, for Buenos Ayres.
190 gls, $106, per S V Bird, for Greytown.
1000 gls, $490, per Herman, for B Ayres.
180 gls, $87, per Bessie May, for Rio.
96 gls, $44, per Rachel Coney, for Point-a-Pitre.
168 gls, $51, per Knickerbocker, for V Cruz
70 gls, $30. per Alene, for Savanilla.
340 gls, $157, per Santiago, for St. Jago.

VARNISH.

58 gls, $66, per C S Ridgway, for Para.
300 gls, $370, per E Whittemore, for B Ayres
60 gls, $1000, per Newport, for Havana.
230 gls, $300, per Sophie Cook, for Rio.
791 gls, $1248, per Knickerbocker, for Vera Cruz.
100 gls, $500, per Suevia, for Hamburg.

ZINC OXIDE.

50 bbls, $430, per Assyrian Monarch, for London.

Boston Exports.

DRUGS.

2 pkgs, per Worcester, for Halifax.

GLUCOSE.

350 cs, per Tillie Baker, for Melbourne.
350 cs, per John Worster, for Adelaide.

OIL CAKE.

360 bgs, per Phoenician, for Glasgow.

OIL LARD.

100 gls, per Worcester, for Halifax.

OIL LINSEED.

80 gls, per Rapid Transit, for Hayti.
8 bbls, British Provinces.

OIL LUBRICATING.

48 gls, per Tillie Baker, for Melbourne.
975 gls, per Worcester, for Halifax.

PAINT.

100 kgs and 6 cks, British Provinces.

PARIS WHITE.

14 cks, British Provinces.

POTASH MURI.

30 bgs, British Provinces.

QUICKSILVER.

1 pkg, per Worcester, for Halifax.

ROSIN

100 bbls, per Tillie Baker, for Melbourne.
50 bbls, per John Worster, for Adelaide.
22 bbls, per Paladin, for Western Islands.

STARCH.

5 bxs, per Rapid Transit, for Hayti.
2 pkgs, per Worcester, for Halifax.

TALLOW.

259 bbls, per Malta, for Liverpool.
19 hhds, per Bavarian, for Liverpool.

TURPENTINE SPIRITS.

1684 gls, per John Worster, for Adelaide.

VARNISH.

55 cs, per John Worster, for Adelaide.

WHITE LEAD.

13 bxs, per Rapid Transit, for Hayti.

WHITING.

7 cs, British Provinces.

Philadelphia Exports.

ACID.

45 cbys, per Ocean Pearl, for Havana.

BARK EXTRACT.

10 pkgs, per Br Crown, for Liverpool.

DRUGS.

44 cs, per Br Crown, for Liverpool.

OIL CAKE.

871 cks, per Br Crown, for Liverpool.

OIL MEAL.

110000 lbs. per Evviva, for Barbadoes.
100 bbls, per Br Crown, for Liverpool.

ROSIN.

100 bbls, per A R Bishop, for Para.
20 bbls, per Industria, for Vianna.

Baltimore Exports.

ACID.

100 cbys, per Chesapeake, for Demerara.

BARK QUERCITRON

224 bgs, per Hanover, for Bremen.
598 bgs, per Hasselnodder, for Havre.
448 bgs, per Hohenzollern, for Bremen.
220 bgs, per Bellingham, for Rotterdam.

DRUGS.

27 pkgs, per Chesapeake, for Demerara.

EXT. BARK QUERCITRON.

825 bxs, per Hohenzollern, for Bremen.

OIL CAKE.

260 bgs, per Rita, for Liverpool.

STARCH.

3200 bxs, per Bellingham, for Rotterdam.

Departure of Steamers.

FROM NEW YORK.

Steamers	Sails.	Destination
Greece	June 29	London
Parthia	June 29	Liverpool
Schiedam	June 29	Rotterdam
Canada	June 29	Havre
Adriatic	June 30	Liverpool
Frisia	June 30	Hamburg
State of Nevada	June 30	Glasgow
Persian Monarch	July 2	London
Zeeland	July 2	Antwerp
City of Berlin	July 2	Liverpool
England	July 2	Liverpool
Utopia	July 2	London
Main	July 2	Bremen
Furnessia	July 2	Glasgow
Abyssinia	July 5	Liverpool
Bothnia	July 6	Liverpool
Canada	July 6	London
Labrador	July 6	Havre
State of Georgia	July 7	Glasgow
Wieland	July 7	Hamburg
City of Brussels	July 7	Liverpool
Germanic	July 9	Liverpool
Egypt	July 9	Liverpool
Circassia	July 9	Glasgow
Oder	July 9	Bremen
Switzerland	July 9	Antwerp
Wyoming	July 12	Liverpool
Gallia	July 13	Liverpool
Amsterdam	July 13	Rotterdam
France	July 13	London
Olympia	July 13	Barrow
St Laurent	July 13	Havre
Republic	July 14	Liverpool.
Westphalia	July 14	Hamburg
Elysia	July 16	London
Celtic Monarch	July 16	London
City of Chester	July 16	Liverpool
Helvetia	July 16	Liverpool
Devonia	July 16	Glasgow
Elbe	July 16	Bremen
Belgenland	July 16	Antwerp
Arizona	July 19	Liverpool
Maas	July 20	Rotterdam
Lydian Monarch	July 20	London
Denmark	July 20	London
Batavia	July 20	Liverpool
Celtic	July 21	Liverpool
Cimbria	July 21	Hamburg
City of Richmond	July 23	Liverpool
Spain	July 23	Liverpool
Anchoria	July 23	Glasgow
Donau	July 23	Bremen
Rhynland	July 23	Antwerp

TOTAL PACKAGES AND VALUES OF IMPORTS

As returned by the Custom House for the week ending June 24, 1881:

	Quantity.	Value.
Glass	5,136	9,821
Glass plate	56	4,726
Looking glass plates	40	5,620
Annatto	22	586
Arsenic	50	245
Acids	68	3,495
Aniline colors	128	17,145
Arsenate of lime	550	1,521
Anise seed	25	387
Ammonia, mur. of	10	1,012
Arrowroot	17	80
Argols	228	39,199
Aloes	46	496
Bark Peruvian	654	21,149
Bleaching powder	20	217
Brimstone		43,076
Buchu leaves	10	639
Chicory	32	585
Chalk		250
Chamomile flowers	11	154
Cochineal	11	691
Cobalt	10	36
Cutch	3,616	29,055
Cuttlefish bone	20	140
Dextrine	10	106
Dyewood extract	21	1,862
Divi Divi	70	100
Ergot	26	628
Gentian root	100	791
Glucose	55	2,138
Glycerine	158	15,934
Gum arabic	157	5,661
Gum copaiba	13	586
Gum copal	10	63
Gum damar	200	5,020
Gum guiac	3	73
Gum kowrie	2,554	59,760
Gum tragacanth	24	1,806
Gum, other	12	767
Glue	136	6,619
Isinglass	6	410
Insect powder	110	4,072
Indigo	11	2,153
Indigo, extract of	1	116
Iodine,	5	4,736
Jalap	1	25
Leeches	15	242
Licorice root	992	4,068
Morphine	1	1,050
Magnesia	50	487
Nux Vomica	45	183
Orchilla liquor	15	960
Oxide of zinc	250	2,572
Oil, almonds	4	118
Oil, aniseed	50	4,100
Oil, bergamot	125	5,676
Oil, cocoanut	60	1,313
Oil, citronella	36	321
Oil, cassia	50	4,202
Oil, juniper	8	449
Oil, lemon	77	3,808
Oil, olive	157	889
Oil, thyme	7	346
Oil, sesame	50	2,132
Oil, sandalwood	1	141
Oil, tanners	3	67
Oil, essential	3	515
Other	27	822
Opium	14	7,923
Pitch	22	483
Paints		14,303
Potash carb	5	96
Potash, chlo	222	3,252
Potash, pruss	5	1,136
Plumbago	20	1,456
Quinine	37	20,193
Rhubarb	104	4,048
Sarsaparilla	40	755
Saffron	2	1,363
Shellac	500	23,121
Soda ash	435	10,978
Soda bicarb	200	431
Soda caustic	990	14,375
Soda, hypo of	10	124
Soda nitrate	8,215	58,468
Soda, sal	482	1,501
Sponges	1	97
Talc	253	585
Tonca beans	51	8,591
Ultramarine	46	1,765
Varnish	48	3,920
Valerian root	9	151
Other		7,638
Gelatine		133
Lead pigs	2,000	7,172
Ginger		1,414
Pimento		90
Corkwood		3,833
Fustic		1,674
Logwood, M. lbs	2,340	15,746
Clay		2,301
Corks		1,598
Plaster		10,655
Perfumery	80	5,103
Pumice stone		700
Seeds		32
Linseed	12,000	53,018
Soap	253	752
Tapioca	247	1,137

Commerce of Philadelphia.

Statement of articles imported from foreign countries into the port of Philadelphia during the month of May, 1881:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Free of duty:		
Argols, crude, lbs	11,169	$1,884
Barks, medicinal, lbs	2,735	1,834
Chemicals		26,953
Chloride of lime, lbs	226,836	2,165
Cochineal, lbs	1,450	624
Cutch, lbs	56,000	2,268
Dyewoods, in sticks, cwt	3,482	3,358
Gum, lbs	9,358	984
Gypsum, unground, tons	1,415	1,305
Sulphur, crude, tons	3,288	85,446
Subject to duty:		
Chemicals		52,634
Window glass, lbs	29,175	827
Rough Plate Glass, sq ft		
Polished Plate Glass, sq ft		
Glass manufactures		8,319
Lead, in pigs, lbs		
Oil, Cod Liver, gls	750	519
Oil, Olive Salad, gls	2,432	4,785
Oil, olive, not salad, gls	2,129	1,173
Volatile oil, lbs	259	572
Opium, lbs	9,733	35,374
Painters' colors		4,306
Perfumery		1,614
Soda ash, lbs	3,274,844	37,416
Caustic soda, lbs	407,853	9,540
Spices, lbs	13,013	4,017

Baltimore Imports.

Comparative statement of the imports at the port of Baltimore, commencing January 1st, 1881 and 1880:

Articles.	This week.	Previously.	Same time '80
Agricultural salt, tons	447	15500	6271
Brims'ne & sulp'r, tns		9272	8009
Nitrate of soda, bgs		8986	5442
Plaster, tons			2695
S. turpentine, bbls	424	8372	8601
Rosin, bbls	2515	44545	33869
Tar, bbls	2	4335	5829

Baltimore Exports.

Principal articles exported from Baltimore to foreign countries since 1st January, 1881, and compared with same time 1880:

Articles.	This week.	1881. Previously.	1880. Same time.
Bark quer'rn, bgs	1490	19240	27441
" " hhds		130	377
Spts. turp., gls			1300
Rosin, bbls		14738	4671
Oil Cake, pkgs	260	15129	2164
Petroleum, gls	602570	5427048	6834139
Tallow, lbs		1018208	1459923

Boston Imports

Comparative statement of the Imports at the port of Boston, commencing September 1, 1879 and 1880.

Articles.	Past week.	Previously.	Last year.
Ashes, Pot & Pearl, bbls	31	1770	921
Brimstone, tons	920	4567	4514
" cantars			30160
Cassia, mats		50	
Logwood tons	543	20625	21854
Fustic, tons		723	1205
" pieces		19162	9543
Sapanwood, pieces		200	16957
" piculs		373	1465
" tons		131	112
Glass, boxes	8895	190849	120308
Indigo, pkgs	50	1565	1092
Lac Dye, cases		50	247
Lead, pigs		10466	31558
Linseed, bgs		20	
Rosin, bbls	945	18978	19232
Turpentine		157	205
Spirits Turpentine	30	5537	4799
Pitch		4899	1590
Tar		6442	9584
Oils—			
Wh. & Sp., bbls		961	1402
Linseed, cks		63	244
Palm, pkgs		3596	2748
Olive, bkts		1897	4000
" cks	15	353	430
Pepper, bgs		3365	9197
Saltpetre, bags		2886	7849
Sumac, foreign, bags	6100	31358	42800
" coastwise, bgs	100	2463	1734

Boston Exports.

Comparative statement of the Exports at the port of Boston, commencing September 1, 1879 and 1880.

Articles.	Past week.	Previously.	Last year.
Ashes, Pot & Pearl, bbls		446	5
Beeswax, pkgs		88	179
Logwood, tons			783
Indigo, cases		12	47
Lime, cks		495	257
Rosin, bbls	172	3752	2531
Spirits Turpentine	42	760	821
Tar, bbls	100	644	1153
Pitch, bbls	50	2590	3299
Pepper, bags		1046	1421
Oil, bbls	8699	149528	87784
Sumac, bags		100	300
Saltpetre, foregn, bgs		3	
" c'wise, bgs		500	
Tallow, bbls	633	37890	57149

Imports at the Port of Boston.

For the week ending June 17, 1881:

	Value.
Chemicals	30,267
Paints	1,369
Oil	230
Dyewoods	6,168

This BAY ESSENCE, will without filtration, or any manipulation, except the mere mixing with alcohol and water, produce as fine a Bay Rum as can be made by any process now in use.

The economy of this Essence as compared to Bay Oil will be patent to all who have ever made Bay Rum by the old methods. The loss by evaporation, never less than ten per cent., and the tedious filtrations are avoided, not to mention the small savings of filter papers, magnesia, coloring, etc.

This BAY ESSENCE is packed in handsome glass stoppered pound bottles, making an elegant show bottle. Price, $4.00 per bottle. Sold by all first class Wholesale Druggists, or sent to any address on receipt of price.

CONCENTRATED

BAY ESSENCE.

MANUFACTURED BY

Stetson & Miller,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bay Preparations, Flavoring Extracts, Fruit Essences, Syrups, Colorings, Etc., and Dealers in Essential Oils.

59 Broad Street,

BOSTON, MASS.,

U. S. A.

RICHARDSON & CO.,

IMPORTING, JOBBING AND MANUFACTURING

DRUGGISTS.

704, 706, 708, 710, 712 & 714 N. Main Street,

SAINT LOUIS.

CASTOR OIL, LINSEED OIL,

WHITE LEAD,

Cottonseed Oil, Lard Oil;

VARNISHES,

PARIS WHITE, MISSOURI OCHRE, WHITING; GROUND FLAXSEED, WHOLE FLAXSEED, HEMPSEED,

Chalk, Glue, Oil Cake, Barytes, Glycerine,
Borax, Paris Green, Indigo, Cream Tartar,
Tartaric Acid, Quinine, Gum Opium, Morphine.

Whiting's Patent Paint Brushes.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

Pharmaceutical Preparations,
Druggists' Store Fixtures,
Show and Prescription Cases a Specialty.

Designs sent on application.

RICHARDSON & CO.'S COST and STOCK BOOK

Prepaid to any address on receipt of $5.

Correspondence solicited.

New York Office. 26 Cedar Street.

L. H. CRESS.

POWERS & WEIGHTMAN,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

PHILADELPHIA,

And No. 56 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK,

OFFER TO THE WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE,

AND THOSE WHO BUY IN SIMILAR QUANTITIES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHEMICALS

INCLUDING

QUINIA--Sulphate, and other Salts. *MORPHIA--Sulphate, and other Salts.*
CINCHONIDIA--Sulphate, and other Salts. *SILVER---Nitrate.* *AMMONIUM--Nitrate.*
POTASSIUM--Bromide and Iodide. *BLUE VITRIOL.* *COPPERAS.*
CHLOROFORM. *ETHER.* *MERCURIALS.* *ALUM.* *EPSOM SALT.*
ACIDS--CITRIC, TARTARIC, NITRIC, SULPHURIC, MURIATIC, ETC.

ROSENGARTEN & SONS,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

26 Liberty St., New York. *Philadelphia.*

Sulphate of Quinine, Sulphate of Morphine,
Sulphate of Cinchonidine, Sulphate of Cinchonine

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FINE CHEMICALS

CHAS. PFIZER & CO.,

NEW YORK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals

SULPH. QUININE, SULPH. CINCHONIDIA,

Put up with our Label and Guarantee of Purity.

TARTARIC ACID, ROCHELLE SALT,
REF'D BORAX. CREAM TARTAR REF'D CAMPHOR.

CHAS. T. WHITE & CO.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

54 Maiden Lane, - NEW YORK

QUININE SULPHATE, MORPHINE SULPHATE,
STRYCHNINE & SALTS, BROMIDE & IODIDE POTASSIUM,
VALERIANATES, &c., &c.

HARTMANN, LAIST & CO.,

Cincinnati, Ohio, MANUFACTURERS OF

GLYCERIN,

DISTILLED, chemically Pure, specific Gravity 1,260.

Also GLYCERIN for NITRO-GLYCERIN and other manufactures.

AGENTS:

New York, A. GIESE, 18 Cedar Street. | Boston, R. H. PARKER & Co.
Philadelphia, FRANK S. LEWIS. | Baltimore, WOLFF & SELIGSBERG.
San Francisco, PH. WOLF & Co. | New Orleans, J. FALKMAN.

ULTRAMARINE,

MANUFACTURED BY

W. HOFFMANN & CO.,

Proprietors of Germania Ultramarine Works,

79 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS

HELLER & MERZ,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ULTRAMARINE,

For all Purposes.

55 Maiden Lane, New York,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AMERICAN BALL BLUE.

The best in Market.

St. Louis Lead Mining Company, Manufacturerrs of

BARYTES. FLOATED, REFINED AND SECONDS.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

E. H. HAINES 38 *Dearborn St. Chicago, Agent.*

Geo. H. Bliss & Co.

Lynchburg, Va.

BARYTES.

Manufacturer of all Qualities

ASTHMA

CATARRH OPPRESSION cured by LEVASSEUR'S TUBES.

NEURALGIA

and all nervous diseases cured by DR. CRONIER'S ANTI-NEURALGIC PILLS.

Central Depot of Dr. LeVASSEUR, First-Class Chemist, No, 23 rue de la Monnaie' Paris and in New York at Fougera.

AUGUST GIESE.

18 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK

Representing Mr. Herm. A. Holstein; Constantinople and Kissanlik.

First Medal awarded on **Otto Rose** Centennial Exhibition 1876.

Messrs. Hartmann, Laist & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Offers for sale.

GUM TRAGACANTH, OTTO ROSE.

GLYCERINE, HASKINS ISINGLASS.

Stallman & Fulton,

Importers and Commission Merchants in Drugs, Etc.,

53 CEDAR STREET,

Offer for Sale in Lots to Suit,

OIL CLOVES.

Guaranteed strictly pure, at the lowest market price.

NEW YORK COAL TAR CHEMICAL CO.

Formerly PAGE, KIDDER & FLETCHER,

10 WARREN STREET, - - - NEW YORK.

Carbolic Acid, Crystals and Liquid.

Myrbane Oil, Paraffine Varnish, Naphtha, &c.

Fratteli De Pasquale & Co.'s

ESSENTIAL OILS,

LEMON AND BERGAMOT.

GUARANTEED PURE,

EDWARD HILL Agent 25 & 27 Cedar Street, NEW YORK.

MARSH & HARWOOD CO.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Call attention of the trade to their

CHEMICALLY PURE GLYCERINE,

which they guarantee to be pure, white and inodorous, and equal to the best specific gravity 1·260 (30 degrees Baume).

Also to a superior quality for NITRO GLYCERINE purposes, as well as lower grades for manufacturing purposes. They also manufacture Sulphuric, Muriatic and Nitric Acids; Copperas, mixed Acid for Nitro-glycerine, Aqua Fortis, Aqua Ammonia, &c.

Send for Price List.

JOHN RUSSELL CUTLERY COMPANY

GREEN RIVER WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ARTISTS', PAINTERS' AND DRUGGISTS' KNIVES,

In all styles and varieties.

Factories, TURNER'S FALLS, MASS. | New York Office 90 CHAMBERS STREET

Special Essential Oils.

FENNEL, LAVENDER, ORIGANUM, RED THYME, ROSEMARY, SPIKE-LAVENDER AND WHITE THYME. LOW PRICES AND FINE QUALITY.

DISTILLED BY

CHARRAS & CO., Nyons, (Drome) France.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

McIlvaine Bros.

15th and Hamilton,

PHILADELPHIA.

Powder and Grind Drugs, Chemicals, Roots, Herbs, etc.,

FOR WHOLESALE TRADE.

WHOLE & GROUND FLAXSEED.

Dealers in Powdered and Lump Pumice, Powdered Silex and Soapstone, Black Lead.

SEND FOR PRICES. MINERAL COLORS FOR MORTERS.

(A. S. HALE Successor)

HALE & PARSHALL,

Growers, Bottlers, and Dealers in

INTERNATIONAL PRIZE MEDAL

Pure Oil of Peppermint,

And other Essential Oils.

LYONS, Wayne Co., New York.

LOUIS LUTZ. —:o:— JOSEPH MOVIUS.

LUTZ & MOVIUS.

15 Warren Street, New York.

104 ARCH STREET, PHILA. 87 PEARL STREET, BOSTON.

Importers and Commission Merchants,

ANILINE DYES DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS

EXTRACT OF ARCHILL AND CUDBEAR, EXTRACT AND CARMINE OF INDIGO. EXTRACT OF SUMAC. ANILINE SALT CAKE AND CRYSTALS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

ALBANY ANILINE & CHEMICAL W'KS

ALSO

GOLD MEDAL. DIPLOMA OF HONOR Highest Awarded

MEISTER, LUCIUS & BRUENING'S

ANILINE COLORS

PARIS 1867. VIENNA 1873.

These Colors are entirely FREE from Arsenic or any other poisonous ingredients.

McKESSON & ROBBINS,

NEW YORK.

MANUFACTURERS.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS:— QUININE, CINCHONIDIA, ETC.

PHARMACEUTICALS:— FLUID & SOLID EXTRACTS, GELATINE-COATED PILLS, GRANULES, ETC.

ESSENTIAL OILS:— CUBEBS, COPAIBA, ETC.

PERFUMERY:— EXTRACTS, COLOGNES, ETC.

CORKS, VIAL & BOTTLE:— SUPERFINE QUALITY, A SPECIALTY.

IMPORTERS & DEALERS.

DRUGS:— FOREIGN & DOMESTIC.

FANCY GOODS & SUNDRIES

SPONGES:— SHEEP'S WOOL A SPECIALTY.

CHAMOIS SKINS.

BAY RUM:— ST. THOMAS.

COD LIVER OIL:— FINEST NORWEGIAN.

OLIVE OIL:— SPANISH & ITALIAN.

G. BRAKER, Jr. H. J. BRAKER. W. D. FARIS.

H. J. BAKER & BRO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Crystal & AA Castor Oil,

215 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

Saltpetre, Borax, Epsom Salts, Camphor Chem. Fertilizers

COLD PRESSED WHITE AND PURE DARK

CASTOR OIL.

MANUFACTURED BY THE COLLIER CO., ST. LOUIS.

AGENTS J. A. & W. BIRD, Boston. GEO. W. BANKER, New York. E. H. ROWLEY, Philadelphia.

Schering & Glatz,

52 Maiden Lane, N. Y.,

Importers of CHEMICALS and Sole Agents for SCHERING'S and SAAMES'

CHLORAL HYDRATE,

Salicylic Acid, Carbolic Acid, Creosote, Glycerine, Russian Isinglass.

VANILLA BEANS.

This being our specialty, we have a full assortment of all grades constantly on hand, and offer in lots to suit from $6 to $10 per pound. Will send samples if required. Goods bought of us may be returned at our expense if not satisfactory after examined.

M. MICHAELIS, 202 Fulton St, N. Y.

TRADE MARK.

James Meyer, Jr.'s

GIRONDIN

DEODORIZER AND DISINFECTANT,

Manufactured under supervision of James Meyer, Jr. *at extra strength* 12° *Baume.*

The Girondin Deodorizing & Disinfecting Co.,

85 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

DODGE & OLCOTT,

NEW YORK,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Essential Oils of Every Description,

EAST INDIA GOODS,

VANILLAS TONQUAS

Burt, Boulton & Haywood,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Alizarine, Anthracene, Benzole, Carbolic acid, and other Tar Products.

WORKS—Silvertown, Greenford and Sittingbourne, near London, Ealing and Southampton, and Toulouse, France.

Offices—84 Cannon street, City London; 54 Rue Caumartin, Paris.

PATENTEES FOR ARTIFICIAL ALIZARINE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

B. B. & H. willsu pply Alizarine of various shades and of best quality 10 per cent strength at 1s per lb. f. o. b. London, Liverpool or Southampton. Can also supply in concentrated strengths up to 70 per cent.

B. B. & H. having purchased Przibram's patent for the United Kingdom, can supply Alizarine Carmine for wool dyeing in various shades.

The Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Kerosene Burners.

LAMP TRIMMING, LAMPS, LANTERNS, &c.

Factories, WATERBURY, CONN.

WAREHOUSES,

18 MURRAY ST., New York. 109 LAKE ST., Chicago. 13 FEDERAL ST., Boston.

RIVERSIDE DYEWOOD MILLS & EXTRACT WORKS

JOHN M. SHARPLESS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pure Extract Logwood

AND ALL KINDS OF

DYE WOODS.

IMPORTERS OF

Indigo, Cutch, Chemicals, &c.

20 & 22 N. Front St., PHILADELPHIA.

FLORIDA SHEEP'S WOOL SPONGES.

McKESSON & ROBBINS, N. Y.,

ARE NOW OFFERING TO THE TRADE

Florida Sheep's Wool Sponges, unbleached, free from all foreign substances.

Florida Sheep's Wool Sponges, bleached, but not loaded with lime or sand.

Florida Sheep's Wool Sponges, bleached or unbleached, CHEMICALLY prepared, warranted UNINJURED and STRONG, free from LIME, SAND or any other GRITTY substance, at a LESS cost than SANDED or LIMED Sheep's Wool Sponges as constantly found in the market.

FULL LINE OF OTHER SPONGES AND CHAMOIS SKINS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE COACH & RAILWAY VARNISHES

JOHN BABCOCK & Co

NO 2 LIBERTY SQUARE BOSTON, MASS